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A STORY OF MIDLAND

BY LAWRENCE H. CONRAD

(Author of "*Temper*," "*The Author's Mind*," *Etc.*)

THE writer of fiction grows ashamed of himself and of his craft when he visits the quiet little town of Midland, Michigan. For there, in the very heart of a "pleasant peninsula" has been enacted in the last twenty-five years a story that has all the elements of our modern "success fiction", and that could not be made to seem more real or more typically American, even if you took the liberty of distorting the facts. In telling this story, there are a dozen lessons you could point out, and all of them would be valuable if applied to other towns in the state. Midland itself has chosen to point out the historical lesson, and in doing so the little town seems to this writer at least, to have advanced many steps beyond its more spectacular sisters.

Picture Midland in 1900. By count there were about 2500 souls, though many of these, the residents now believe, had passed to their eternal reward, and the census-taker had secured their names from their grave-stones. The brave period in the town's growth had passed; Midland had cut itself out of the woods; its wealth and beauty had "gone down the river" with the logs. There had been a flourishing salt industry, too, from 1870 to 1890. The scrap from the lumbering operations had made an excellent fuel for the production of salt, and that commodity had become very cheap. A barrel of

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salt sold for forty-six cents, or twenty-three cents if you brought your own barrel. With the lumbering finished, the mills could no longer furnish bolts and scraps to be burned. The fires went out; the wells were being abandoned. Midland turned over in alarm to find itself penniless in a desert of stump-country, and with no further means of support.

Midland was not alone in facing this prospect. All over the state the pioneer lumberman had gone in to get the most visible of the earth's treasures; he took what he wanted and withdrew. Those hardy souls who went into the woods with him, who settled there, lived, bore their children and buried their dead, keeping the drama of life in motion, found themselves, soon or late, dependent upon their own resources to sustain life. Many a story could be written of the abandoned town left in the desolate waste behind the woodsman's axe. Some towns died outright; some only ate out their hearts in misery; some of them are still sitting, beggarly, by the roadside, taking an alms from the tourist in exchange for hot dogs and gasoline.

The settled folk are the ones to pity; they who have memories to cherish and graves to water with their tears. It is the youth of the place that gets up and moves. So in Midland; the flower of the town sought other and fairer fields, and with their going the hope of rehabilitation burned low. Something of a panic spread. Homes were burned for the insurance they would bring. Insurance companies, alarmed, took counsel, preparing to withdraw. The rumor of this, running through the village, bred hysteria. This notion took hold of the residents: "If you're going to burn out, better do it now." More and more conflagrations followed. There were twenty fires in one week. Midland had eaten the cake of its natural resources, and its people were in despair. It was a town all but sacked by its own population.

If I were writing fiction and making this up as I go along, I would insert at this point in the narrative a strong character, a man with an idea, a "man on horseback" who should cry out



—Photo by Patton

The old Midland County Court House, erected in 1856 and razed in 1926. It was in this building that The Dow Chemical Company fought its long legal battle for the right to continue the manufacture of chemicals in Midland.



courageously to the fleeing residents and by his encouragement and his example stem the tide of their retreat. Things do not happen so swiftly or so dramatically in life as they do in fiction, but the same things do happen, and in the story I am telling, such a man appeared.

He was, in fact, already on the ground, and the situation of the town was not so hopeless as would appear from a recital of the facts. The town had one obvious resource. It could not make salt at the current market price if it had to buy expensive fuel; but it could make something more valuable than salt: it could make bromine. Actually, in the midst of the alarm and the hysteria, there was pumping steadily in Midland the largest bromine well in the world. Moreover, there was at work in that town, with no intention of leaving, a young man now grown gray, who must stand out as the hero of this story.

Herbert H. Dow came to Midland in 1890, a graduate of the Case Technical School in Cleveland, and with as good a background in engineering as you could expect of a youth at twenty-four. He had no money, though his partner had some \$3000, with which they purchased an abandoned well and set up operations for the manufacture of bromine. They made a small beginning and grew very slowly. After ten years of effort, Mr. Dow was in no position to assume the posture of a "man on horseback" or to pose as the savior of a town. He was, in fact, suspected, distrusted, and genuinely despised. The town's darkest years were his also.

Let me give you the human side of this picture. The populace frankly called this man a fool. They were bred in lumber and salt; they had come to a philosophy of despair. Mr. Dow was bred in chemical research; he knew that the salt-manufacturer had thrown away bromine worth ten times the value of the salt he saved; he brought with him a philosophy of hope. He went cheerfully along in the face of their reviling, paying his board-bill with stock in his company. Beginning in 1900, two important lawsuits were brought against him by

residents of Midland. It was charged that his chemical plant had seriously depreciated property values in the town and that the stinks he made were a menace to the public health. Individual citizens attached themselves to the suits, claiming damages for all sorts of absurd reasons. Either one of the lawsuits would have ruined his business utterly; but neither one was successful. It is interesting here to note that these suits were heard in the old Midland County court-house. The building has now been removed.

Fighting not alone the battles of science, but the opposition of his neighbors as well, Mr. Dow continued his work. The period from 1900 to 1917 would make a splendid conservation story all in itself. For that period is a history of the utilization of one after another of the by-products of bromine, and of the by-products of the by-products of bromine. The plant grew and expanded, as it had to by the force of the principle that has governed its operation. This principle is important enough in the history of industry to merit space in this article, for it has made possible all of our industrial miracles.

The lumberman went out after lumber. He took it all ruthlessly, with no thought for the future. He left the scrap from his mills for others to use if they cared to. When he had taken all, he was through. The salt-manufacturer dug for salt. What was not salt, he threw away. When he could no longer compete with the salt market, he quit. We do not do that any more; we have learned our lesson. The new principle in industry is this: You set up a machine to make an article; you catch the scrap. Then you set up a machine to make something useful out of the scrap; and again you catch the waste material. Thus, after thirty-five years of operation, the Dow Chemical Company has not begun to make what will be its ultimate chief product. It has kept so busy using up the waste from the waste from the waste, that it hasn't had a chance to find out yet what its ultimate chief product will be. The beauty of this industrial principle is

that the plant that employs it is compelled to expand constantly. To list the products of this chemical plant at the present moment requires a catalogue.

Beginning with the entry of the United States into the war in 1917, the tremendous value of the Dow industry became manifest, and the hundreds of useful products and processes developed by years of patient research were placed at the disposal of the government. The town's fool was a fool no longer, but its most important and valuable citizen. Steadily to the end of the war the plant grew and expanded and developed, never once catching breath from one marvellous discovery to the next. And at the close of the war its facilities continued to supply the needs of humanity, competing successfully with the products of chemical plants the world over.

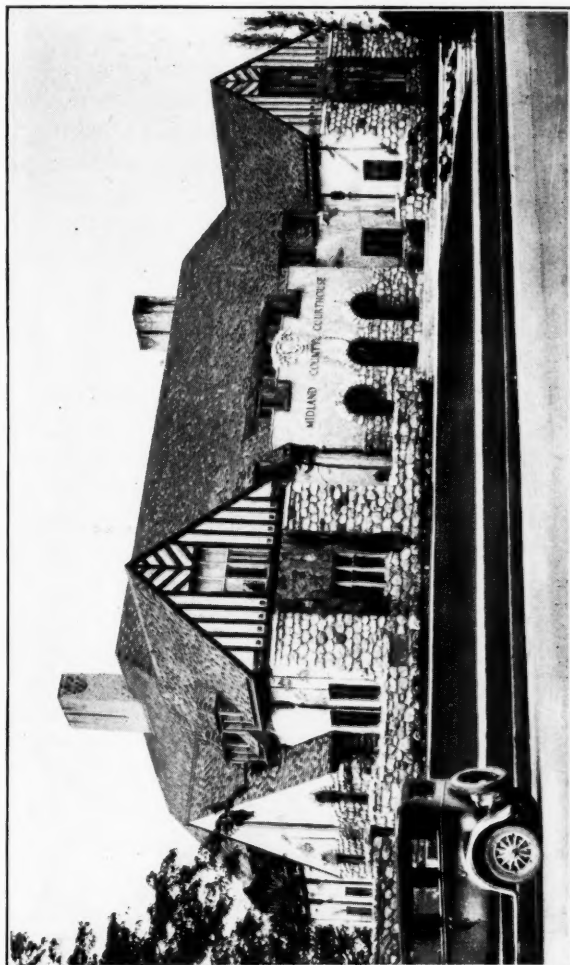
During these years, something happened to Midland. It found itself grown to a population of 7000 and more, supporting a ten million dollar industry with 1700 employees. It found its population made up of skilled, well-educated men and their families. It abandoned the old-fogey spirit and found itself stepping more and more rapidly to keep up with the march of events. It re-vamped its schools; it built new places of business and recreation; it started looking up and being cheerful; it dreamed dreams once more and worked toward their realization. Midland right now is full of fools of the sort it once reviled.

In the meantime, the profits from the chemical company were being put to a good use and one which, far from depreciating property values, has made of Midland one of the prettiest towns in the state. You will remember that the lumbermen left Midland barren. As you go to it now, from any direction, you pass through a desolate waste in which scattered stumps and tree-trunks, blackened by fires, lend a deadly monotony to the landscape for many weary miles. In the town itself, however, there is the Dow Estate, open to the public, which draws tourists from everywhere. Here the visitor finds a welcome relief and refreshment from the scenes of his journey.

There are more than seventy acres in lawn and garden, profusely planted and kept with a skill that keeps alive the fullest degree of beauty. The atmosphere is one of quiet loveliness, and on its grassy lanes, shut in by a delightful series of little rolling hills, you can lose yourself and give up to the intangible things, wandering at will for more than an hour without seeing the same thing twice. At every turn and on every hand a new wonder opens. Here your vista leads gently upward till you see only sky. There a great sea opens before you of multi-colored flowers. The air is sweet and fragrant and full of the freshness of early morning. At a turn, you come suddenly upon a winding, artificial river, clear and clean, and on a wide bay the white swans float, as still as a painted picture. Again as you round a hill and look upward there is a sparkle of water in the sunlight and a little stream comes winding down, over step after step of its stony cascades, fills a great swimming-pool at your feet and overflows into an outlet that goes quickly around the hill under a quaint Japanese bridge.

All this is a work of restoration, giving back to Midland some of the beauty that was once hers by natural right. The contagion of it has run through the village until many a house there has become an "estate" with its own little landscaping-scheme and its own little gardens, tiny but beautiful. It is as though the very flowers from the Dow gardens had broken out and spread their seeds here and there through the town. So that, as the town grows, it becomes not "strong and coarse and cunning," but mellow and human and alive to the subtler joys of life.

Midland has not gone hysterical with its development; Midland is not having a boom; it is merely enjoying a sound, healthy growth. The town has learned by heart the industrial principle that is slowly saving the nation's natural resources. It has learned, too, to apply that principle everywhere and to value it above everything. In the height of its joy, Midland has built upon its main street a new County Court-House that



—Photo by Patton

The new Midland County Court House, erected in 1925 entirely out of materials found in Midland County, many of which are products of the chemical industry to which the county owes its development.



is at once a kind of civic sacrifice of thanksgiving for the city's deliverance, and an earnest, a testimonial of a valuable lesson well learned.

Nowhere in America will you find another court-house like this one. It is a unique piece of architecture in the state. Every scrap of material used in its construction was gathered within the boundaries of the county it serves. In addition, there have been builded deeply into its outer walls symbolical and historical figures commemorating the early history of Midland County. The work is of plastic mosaic, a kind of stucco, in several colors, the color-constituency being of local manufacture, mixed with powdered glass to insure permanence. The scheme is a background of tan varied through buff and yellow, upon which are worked figures in the darker shades of green. Each wall becomes a great mural upon which the artist, Paul Honoré, of Detroit, has secured some remarkable effects, reproducing in heroic proportions the figures of trader, trapper, lumberman, and pioneer. On the side toward the main street these rugged figures compel the eye, turning the mind at once to the thought of the continuity of human experience. At the back of the building, toward the Pere Marquette railroad, they are even more striking and provoke an interest and a curiosity in all who pass through the town. The two ends of the building are relieved by symbolical figures of a great pine, forlorn and desolate, with a solitary, drooping limb.

Those who enter the spacious building find still more of historical interest, for in its corridors and upon the walls of the beautiful Circuit Court chamber are oil paintings by Biron Rodger and Paul Honoré, depicting the negotiations with the Indians, the lumbering, and the simple farmyard scenes that formed the background out of which the development of the county has proceeded. This art work which makes the building unique and which has drawn attention from all over the United States has been made possible by the personal contribution of Mr. Dow. It was in the Midland

County Court-House that he sat, twenty-five years ago, fighting to maintain his business against a score of foes—against almost the entire town. He was thirty-five then. Now at the age of sixty he is the best known and best loved man in Midland. He has made a donation to the county of one-third of the cost of the new building.

To Mr. Dow belongs credit for the conception of a courthouse building that should be at once a monument of commemoration, a thing of civic pride, and an original architectural standard for the state. Not a person sees it but he goes away wishing that his own county could do a similar thing. Not a visitor passes through its halls but he is set to wondering what figures his own county could use in decorating a similar building. And with that, there is set in motion one of the healthiest of all human impulses: the desire to know something of the beginnings of one's own community, of the struggles and sacrifices that have made possible our present institutions. Midland has set an example to the state of Michigan by publicly declaring its early history in a building that is genuinely artistic and a joy to the eye.

In this commemoration is an assurance of sound future growth. Some folks progress by forgetting the past, by putting out of their minds the low estates and early beginnings out of which they came. Standing upon the shoulders of their pioneer ancestors, they pretend to have under their feet a solid earth of their own achievement. So doing, they become dilettante in the affairs of life, unsympathetic and arrogant toward their fellows. But Midland remembers, commemorates, celebrates its beginnings. It has deliberately chosen to take its stand upon the earth, to accept the traditions that lie behind it of fearless exploration, honest husbandry, and scholarly research into the secrets of nature. No Michigan town could find an example and a standard more sound or more worthy of emulation than this little town has set.

THE INDIAN

BY IVAN SWIFT

HARBOR SPRINGS

THE story of the Indian, if the facts could be told, would read like a romance and perhaps would not be less as a sermon. At one time in one county in the North there were more than sixty thousand Indians living proudly and happily, where now there are less than five hundred dejected members of the Chippewa tribe.

By right of settlement the Indian owned all the land and the natural resources of the woods and waters. Our beach-sands and wooded hills, were they gifted of speech, could tell live stories of the reigning years of the natural Red man—of his home-life, his harmless amusement, his council jesting around the lurid camp-fire; stories of tragedy and struggle, and some of peaceful industry and useful precept. But no voice with the mastery of our tongue has come down from them to our day to make us very wise about them, and we treat them quite wrongly because we understand them so little. The old graves, the little sterile garden farms, the wild apple-trees and the buried relics hint of the glory that has been, before the white man's coming, and is no more.

The Jibway broke the forest trail, slew the wild beasts, cleared many acres of the wilderness and explored thousands of miles of the lake country. He guarded the white missionaries—and his soul was not saved, by them; he guided the white invaders—and his own home and rightful kingdom were taken up by the sponge of greed, in the name of progress. Today scarcely an Indian owns his acre of land, and stands lonely and uncalled upon a sad tradition. We think he has suffered these losses not because he was bad but rather because he was simple and too kind to his alien guest; and we may well envy him his lot, with the world so much his debtor. It is an end happier than that of the white man who laid the

foundation of his temporal riches by many wrongs against his humbler neighbors.

If the red men are depraved and wretched it may be laid to the habits taught by the white neighbor and to the lost hope that came with the new laws which the Indian had no voice in making. But even today the full-blood Chippewa is in a manner a strong and good being. He will not be a slave, and manages by one craft or another to have his liberty, which cannot be said of all laborers. He is never a vagabond and only in old age or sickness will he have help from other than his own people. He is faithful to his friends, and his enemies need not fear him, though he is slow to forgive.

The Indian does his work in the trades and handicrafts with the patience and care of the beaver, and has quite as much faith, one imagines, in his Maker. The church has long had him in her keeping, but to him, I fear, the church is a place of burning candles and bright flowers and bells and symbolic ceremonies that hold him loosely to its altars—as even more favored people are drawn by the incense of mysteries. The Indian talks but little, and as often happens with silent men, thinks even more sometimes than we wish he did; and he has his merriment at the white man's ways. He has been heard to say, "White man talk a lot—bimeby belief it."

A certain senator was undertaking to build a boat-house into the surf of the outer bay, and the waves washed the cribs ashore again and again. Old Peter Bigfoot, walking the beach in search of agates, came upon the scene of the statesman's labors.

"White man, damn fool," grunted Peter.

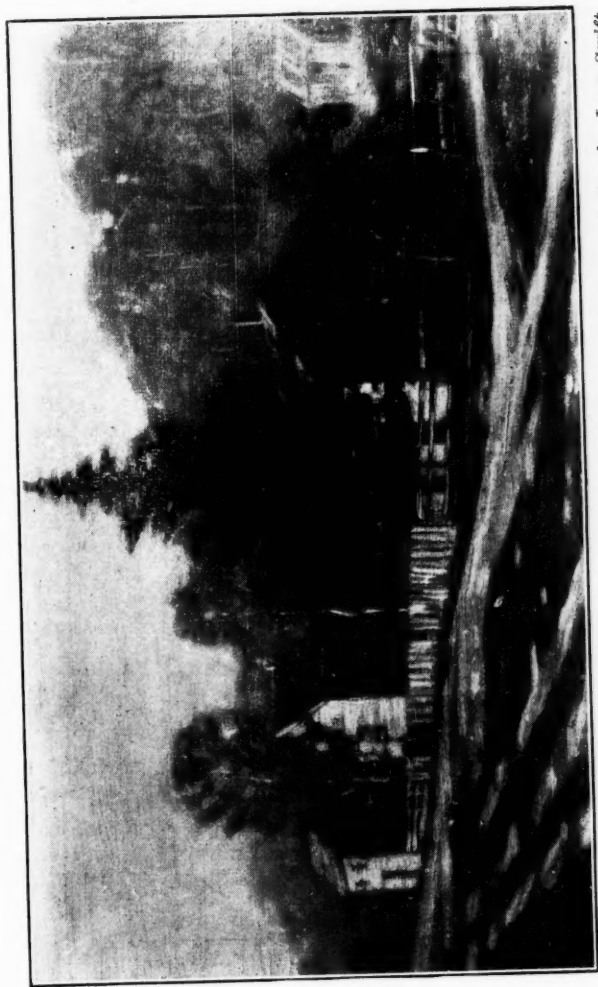
"What's that?" shouted the senator.

"White man, damn fool," repeated the Indian.

"What do you mean by that, Peter?"

"White man damn fool—fight water."

Then he went silently on his way, and the senator wondered if perhaps the Indian were not wiser after all—with his houses built in the hills and his Mackinaw boat moored high on the sands.



—From oil painting by Ivan Swift

MIDDLE VILLAGE (WAU-GA-NAW-KA-SEE)



The Indian has a simple reverence for the waves and the wind and rain, as the instruments of the Great Father, and does not fight against them. Is it not a wise race that remembers so well the one lesson of Babel?—and is not obedience to Nature a more enduring gift than walls of resistance or toys of worldly custom?

The Indian today is not romantic to those who cannot see into the memories that have made him what he is; but he has had, and may still have, eyes and ears and the fine fancy of all children of Nature. So we must call the Indian, too, a Christian, because he shares with his brother; a philosopher, for his peaceful mind; and a poet, for his love of the elements and his beautiful visions. And if this is why he is scorned today, it may yet be the reason for our loving him tomorrow.

Kijigobenese (Cedar-bird), while fashioning a bow at his lodge in the Indian Village, told me his family legend of their Lord's ascension; and I have not since had the heart to scorn a people with so much devotion and simple wisdom.

The Ascension

My-mother-his-father was great man. She talk to spirits. One time long 'go she walk long trail. She's tired and hungry. She stop to wigwam for rest. There is squaw there. He make two dish. One dish is deer-meat and potato. One dish is coals and ashes. My-mother-his-father she take coals and ashes. She eat. That is sign she's great man—she can talk to spirit.

"Bimeby she's gone to 'nother wigwam all lone to sleep. Bimeby she dream. Spirits come to her. Spirits say, 'There is birch tree with leaf by bear-cave. There is humming-bird nest with eggs. You go eat egg. My-mother-his-father she wake up after long time. She go by bear-cave. She see humming-bird nest. She eat egg, all whole, don't break. She set down on log. Bimeby humming-bird come—go down her throat—bring back egg. That is sign my-mother-his-father be great warrior—go quick like humming-bird—nobody can't see her go.

"She eat only coals and ashes. Bimeby she sleep some more—all lone in wigwam. She dream 'gain. Spirits say, 'Go on sand by Devil's Pond. You find turtle-nest. You eat egg.' My-mother-his-father she wake up after long time. She go by Devil's Pond. She find turtle-nest—many eggs. She eat egg. Egg don't break. Bimeby turtle come—go down her throat—bring back egg—all whole—don't break. That is sign my-mother-his-father be great warrior. Thick shell like turtle. Bullet can't go in.

"Bimeby she dream 'bout green snake. Same thing. That is sign she be great warrior. Go sly like snake—crawl in grass like green snake. Nobody can't see her. Bimeby she don't sleep no more. Have big feast. Get ready for war-path.

"Her brother dream all time 'bout *maw-kwa*. Bear is big—can't hide—can't go fast. Get kill quick.

"Both mans go to war. Her brother get kill first day. My-mother-his-father fight long time. Bimeby come home. There is lot arrow in her shirt. There is plenty bullet lay round her belt. She don't be hurt. She go quick, like *ne-nos-caw-see*. She crawl in grass like *ken-ee-bek*. She's got hard shell like *mo-she-ka*. My-mother-his-father was great man.

"After while she's old. Spirits come to her from cloud. Spirits say, 'You die soon. When air is all blue—when leaf is red—last day Indian-summer—you go to land of Great Spirit. You see sun go down—sky is all red like blaze. You see small cloud in sky, like man's hand. That time Great Spirit come for you.'

"She tell her fam'ly what spirit say. Bimeby Indian-summer gone. Frost is like glass on ground. Leaf is all red. Then she say good-by for long trail. She don't want die. She go far to north. Fam'ly go too.

"One day air is all blue like wood-smoke. Sun go down like fire. Small cloud like man's hand come in west. Bimeby cloud get big like thick fog. My-mother-his-father get in small log house—small like grave. She lock door tight—nobody can't get to her. Bimeby great cloud come down on log house.

Bimeby cloud raise up 'gain. Fam'ly go to log house. My mother say, '*Bozhu, nos, pi-saw-kon!*' Come out, she say. Door is gone. My-mother-his father don't be there. Her war-blanket is there. That is all. She's gone to land of Great Spirit.

"My-mother-his-father was great man. She's one of Great Spirit. After she's gone young chief wear her war-blanket. Chief don't get kill. Bullet can't go through. That's what means *Blanket of Great Turtle*. *Bozhu!*"

THE CALL OF THE WINDS

So I would laugh with all the laughing world,
And let the relic memories be furled
With banners of crusades and laid away
With tomes and trumpery of the older day;
With crooning history, Time's romance, be done—
Let ages die, and wake the "On and on!"

And yet, in dreaming hours, despite my will,
Past friends and fading pictures linger still.
Old wars with all their wrongs, Caesars and kings
With all their crimes and ancient clamorings,
And troubadours, and pirates of the sea—
Seem still to mock our lauded liberty.
Somehow, when I would tempt the tuneful strings
I find them fraught with hymns of buried things—
I hear the cadence of the awkward flail,
And Indians moaning on the bison trail.

The clanking enginery of modern strife
Profanes the obsequies of sweeter life.
There's grandeur in the press of steam and steel,
But heart-beats in the throb of oaken keel!
And on the winds a runic wail of doom
Pursues the tattered sail and trembling boom
Of one-time stately ships. The hulks, all mute,
Swing off in funeral pomp; and in pursuit
The squadron hounds of fretful Commerce bay
Their greed of wealth and ruthless pride of prey!

A golden glory filled the sea and air
When Turner saw the failing Temeraire!
No harmonies contest the sunset fire,
The fondest fancies haunt the Autumn pyre;
So, when the Muses seek the tender theme,
They find the treasure passing toward a dream!

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF A MINING ENGINEER

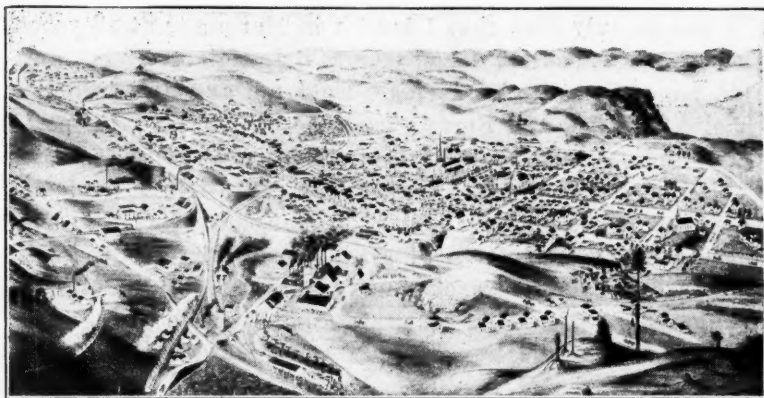
By J. E. JOPLING

MARQUETTE

IT was in July 1881 that I landed in Marquette at 18 years of age. At about 17 I had passed the preliminary examination for entrance to Cambridge, England, and also into the school for Woods and Forests leading to a civil service position in India; also I passed into a college of Preceptors. But not finding the money to complete my education, I wrote to my brother Alfred, who still lives in Marquette, and who had charge of the construction of a division of the D. M. & M. Railway then in process of construction from Marquette to St. Ignace. A brief letter from him invited me to come, without giving any indication of what work there was in store. My father, Charles M. Jopling, who died the year I was born, had been a civil engineer of considerable reputation and was a partner in the construction of the Italian Central Railway running through Turin to Naples. My grandfather, Joseph Jopling, was an architect in London and a mathematician of some note. Part of their records had been available so that I had a general knowledge of engineering.

The evening of my arrival I met members of the Peter White and Mather families, who have always been my good friends. The day after my arrival I was asked what I could do. I had to own up that I had never been employed and had no profession. I was enabled to demonstrate my ability to use engineering instruments and was appointed transit man on a railway survey from Marquette to the mines at Negaunee and Ishpeming, which line was afterwards built as the Marquette & Western and is now known as the South track of the D. S. S. & A. Railway. In 1881 and 1882 while I was in their employment the railway was known as the Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette.

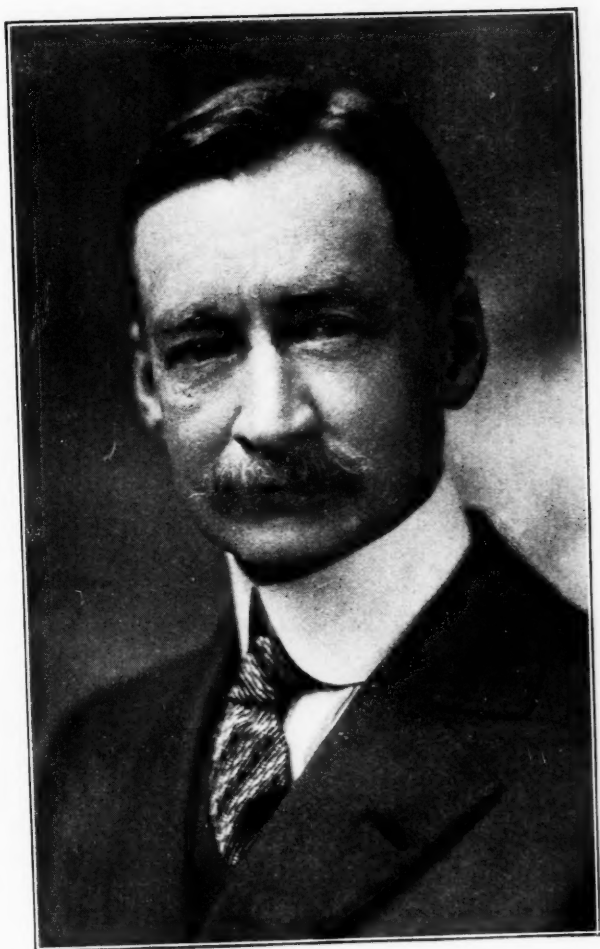
The large crew of choppers needed in the forest laughed a great deal at my youthful appearance but were good hearted fellows and I soon gained their respect, even if they did have to carry my transit over the logs thrown across the streams while I climbed over on all fours.



NEGAUNEE, 1881

During my employment in and about Marquette on the Railway, I came in contact with a number of men who were interested in mines and explorations on the new Menominee and Gogebic Ranges. One day Mr. A. F. Norrie came to the office and insisted that I take a long drive with him. In the course of conversation, he told me in all seriousness that he had been employed in a bank in England where he had a dream that he would come to America to discover a great mine. He was then in the office of Mr. J. M. Longyear and was about to explore on the Gogebic Range. In less than two years from that time, and after considerable hardship, he discovered and sold the Norrie Mine on the Gogebic Range, making good the promise of the dream.

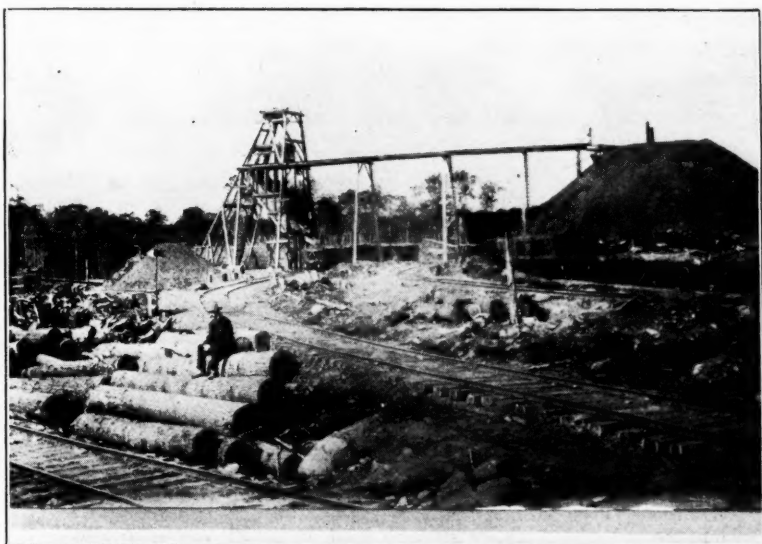
Mr. Edward A. Wetmore of Marquette had graduated as a mining engineer in Columbia University, New York. He discovered the mine now called the Imperial, near Michigamme.



J. E. JOPLING



The farmer who owned the surface of the land brought suit to gain possession of the minerals which had been reserved. This case was later decided by the Supreme Court of Michigan, which confirmed possession to the holders of reserved mineral rights.



—Photo by J. M. Longyear

NORRIE MINE, IRONWOOD, 1886

In the fall of 1882 the engineer under whom I was employed was transferred to L'Anse in order to make a survey of the proposed extension of the M. H. & O. Railroad to Houghton. I was engaged on this work only a few weeks when the survey was temporarily stopped and I was out of a job.

After hanging around Marquette for six weeks, Mr. Peter White, the banker, who was my brother's father-in-law, sent me to Ishpeming to look for any trespass on the lands of the Teal Lake Iron Company and his own property. After waiting in vain a few days for a landlooker, I started out by myself without snow shoes, the snow being over a foot deep. My new

friends at Ishpeming took me as far as the corner post from which I should start and after bidding me good-bye they returned. I walked over the hill and fell into a test pit which was partly covered by the snow. It proved to be 10 feet deep but had a pole in it so that I was able to climb out. During the morning and part of the afternoon I progressed northward, climbing the ranges of hills and reaching the top. The sun came out and the wind dropped. The view disclosed was most interesting. There were a number of French Canadian woodsmen wearing red caps and sashes and making the forest resound with their songs and shouts. Some were chopping down the trees, some sawing the fallen logs into lengths and others were piling the timber or loading it upon sleighs. They were cutting the timber which I had been sent to watch. The operations proved to be those of the Lake Superior Iron Company. Upon reporting the trespass, I was disbelieved, owing to my lack of experience. Investigations found me to be correct and the matter was ended by my employment as surveyor by the Lake Superior Iron Company. This was my introduction to the mining business.

For a time I was employed in the woods running lines for timber cutting. On one of my first trips I was ambitious to see more of the timber lands and started on a long walk, expecting to encounter a snow shoe trail through the woods on which to return to a camp. As it began to get dark, I found a trail and followed it until I noticed a tassel from my own shoe which I had evidently lost in the morning. Lighting matches I read my compass and turned about struggling through the woods in the dark. A storm came up and I had great difficulty in climbing bluffs, sliding down hill or plunging through swamps, but my sense of direction was aided by distant whistles from the mines. By nine o'clock a camp was reached and after listening to my tale, the cook gave me supper. Before I could finish, the camp caught fire. In the zero storm some one threw a bucket of water over me. After the fire was out, I was told there was no room for me but that

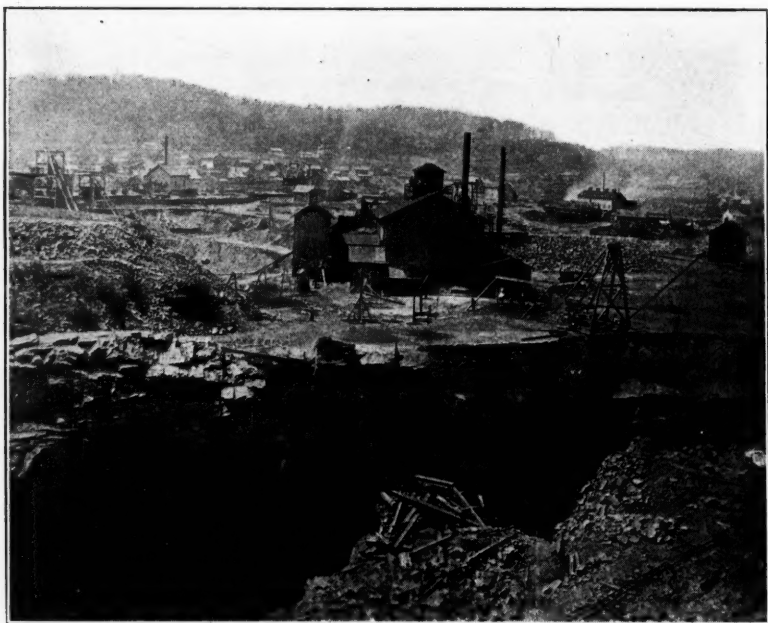
there was an exploring camp some miles away. With the wolves howling round me, I reached that camp after midnight. The explorers were a merry lot, drinking and playing cards and next day took me out and let me shoot my first deer to provide meat for the camp.



ISHPEMING, 1881

The mines at Ishpeming and Negaunee at that time consisted mostly of open pits about 150 feet deep and nearly all of the product was hard ore. Several of the larger operations consisted of open stopes leading from the bottom of the pits, and in a few instances incline shafts had been sunk a few hundred feet from which stoping was in progress. The soft ores were being mined in stopes kept open by various systems of timbering. In only one soft ore mine had the caving system been introduced as an experiment. My work at first was elementary, consisting of running lines of levels for ditches, or the measurement of stopes as they progressed which were posted on an old set of maps. But sometime in 1883 I started a triangulation survey of the surface, having the unpaid advice of a United States Engineer, Mr. Frank Armstrong, of St. Louis;

new lines were run through all the workings for a new set of maps. I had charge of diamond drill operations. My first experience as a mining engineer at the Lake Superior Iron Company was an interesting one and I was always grateful for the help given me, especially by the mining captains, more particularly by Captain John McEncroe, who always



HARD ORE MINES, 1879

took me with him while letting contracts to the miners, or figuring out special methods of mining. Mr. C. H. Hall was the agent and Captain W. H. Johnston was his assistant, both of whom showed great patience with my early endeavors.

During 1883 I repaired the system of electric bells which gave the signals for hoisting the skips in one of the shafts of the Lake Superior Mine and while in Chicago I ordered a cable and other apparatus for another shaft from the Western Electric Company.

During the summer of 1883 a special train, consisting of the Charcoal Iron Workers Association, drew up at the mines. I was appointed as a guide to show some of the visitors the underground workings and answer questions, which I did to the best of my ability. On going to the train to say good-bye, they told me I was to accompany them on their trip. I assured them that I had no money, nor permission. They said they had both. We visited mines on the Marquette and Menominee Ranges and charcoal blast furnaces, the trip ending in the Lower Peninsula after a round of entertainments. The men who had invited me were Mr. John Birkinbine of Philadelphia, and Mr. W. B. Potter of St. Louis, who were among the leading mining engineers and blast furnace experts in the United States. They continued to correspond with me for many years, and I met them later at meetings of the American Institute, particularly in Canada (1889), and also when that Institute came to Marquette in October 1890, together with members of the British Iron & Steel Institute and engineers from Germany. They insisted that I should write for publications and become a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which happened the next year, as I had to wait until I was 21 to become a member. Mr. George P. Cummings, the veteran civil engineer of Marquette, about the same time insisted that I become a member of the Michigan Engineering Society.

A little later Mr. A. B. Miner became cashier of the new First National Bank in Ishpeming. He had lived several years in the West and his hobby was gold mining. The Ropes Gold Mine was then in operation and we spent much of our leisure in searching for other veins. Some two years later, in 1885, we paid for explorations at what was afterwards known as the Michigan Gold Mine, the first blast throwing out about \$500 worth of gold, causing great excitement in the country. If I had had the knowledge of land titles which I later acquired, I might have retained my interest, but it passed to other hands and after \$70,000 in gold had been taken out the mine was abandoned.

Among the many friends I had in Ishpeming at that time were Captain William Sedgwick, who was always ready to help and advise, Mr. A. B. Eldredge, who at that time was attorney for the C. & N. W. Railway, and Mr. Joseph Sellwood, interested in mines and banks, who later moved to Duluth.

In the fall of 1884 I left the Lake Superior Iron Company and was employed by Mr. Peter White, the banker in Marquette, who gave me a job in the First National Bank in order to learn the business, though part of my work consisted in looking after his landed property and mines in which he was interested. During this period he secured Presque Isle as a park for Marquette and employed me to lay out the roads and attend to the improvements in the winter of 1886-7. I made a triangulation survey of the Island by running base lines all round it on the ice, contoured the Island and then laid out the roads.

Keeping up with the progress in mining engineering necessitated study and, I prevailed upon several men to give me instruction on different subjects in return for pay. An amusing incident happened when I asked a man to teach me enough chemistry to make analyses of iron ore. I received reply in the negative because I might learn enough to take his job away from him. The man never made any progress in life and the story stands out in contrast with a request of mine to learn bookkeeping. An assistant bookkeeper in the bank, Mr. Charles Joslin, kindly devoted many evenings to my education. It was only in 1923 that I learned through the newspapers of his death in Arizona, where he had become president of a large mercantile company.

In 1884 when I was working as collector in the bank, I was stopped on the street by Mr. William P. Healy, who was a prominent lawyer in Marquette and Chairman of the Republican Committee, who told me in solemn words to visit his office after banking hours, which I did. He asked me if I drank or played cards. Upon answering in the negative, which might not have been absolutely truthful, he stated that he had been

watching me for some months. I thought something dreadful had happened, when he produced a document which proved to be an option in my name for mining leases from the Arctic Iron Company, owned by Mr. Edward Breitung and himself, on its property at Negaunee for the period of one year, and



JACKSON MINE—NO. 1 PIT, IN 1860

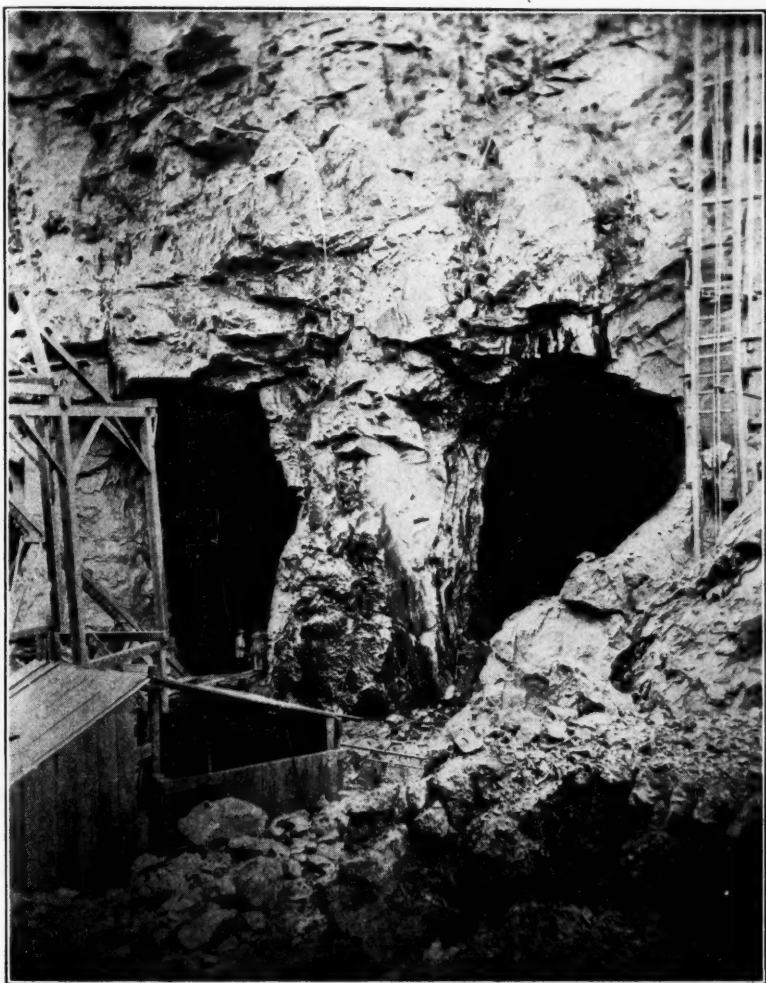
he told me to get busy and turn portions of the option over to explorers. I was almost overcome with surprise but was only too glad to comply with his request. The first parties to explore on what was afterwards known as the Regent Group threw up the option, much to my loss and disgust, because they found that (unknown to me) several of the test pits in soft ore formation had been "salted" with hard iron ore by some person

who hoped to profit by it. These pits were immediately over the great deposits of soft ore later discovered. Then I was able to turn the option over to a mining company, but after the expenditure of considerable money they failed to find the ore and I lost my chance of making a fortune. After my option expired, local parties discovered soft ore a few feet below surface at several places in the swamps and a number of companies were formed to work the properties which were merged into the Regent Iron Company.

A silver excitement came up in 1885. About twenty years before this, Silas C. (Whetstone) Smith had found silver lead said to run \$70 to the ton upon lands of the Iron Cliffs Company near the Railway, about five miles West of Marquette. This company had refused to sell the land or grant a lease. Mr. Edward Breitung had backed Mr. Smith, which led to a local fight in Negaunee politics. Mr. Peter White finally obtained a lease from the Iron Cliffs Company through his friends William T. Barnum and Samuel J. Tilden, but while on his return to Marquette, Mr. Smith died. Mr. Breitung tried to show Mr. White and me the silver find but failed. An exploring camp was established and I was put in charge. A vein 10 feet wide was discovered but only traces of silver were shown in the assays and the exploration was abandoned.

In 1887 Mr. Peter White made me superintendent of the Phenix Iron Mine at Champion, but after a brief period we discovered that the ore was low in grade and small in quantity and were compelled to close down the property. Attempts to sell this ore took me to Cleveland and Youngstown and widened my acquaintance. One day taking a train east of Pittsburg I met a man who asked many questions about the iron business and my connection with it and also discussed other topics. We talked for more than two hours and upon leaving he handed me his card. It bore the name of William McKinley, later President of the United States. That fall I left for England and Scotland where I spent part of my time visiting mining operations, principally in the coal districts.

Returning in 1888, I was requested to open an office as mining engineer in Marquette by several of my good friends, the chief being Mr. Alfred Kidder, who was operating the Champion, Angeline and Volunteer Mines, and also Mr. Walter Fitch. There was a great need in the districts of Michigan for



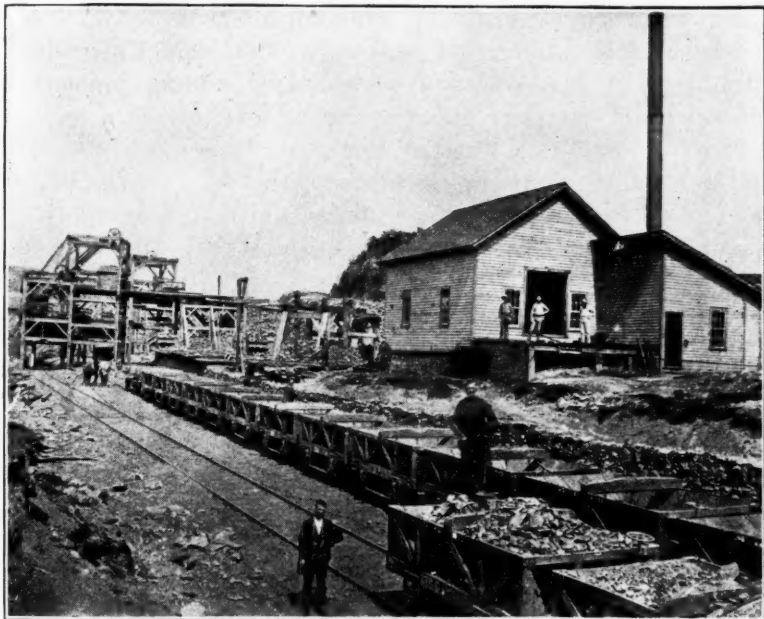
INCLINE MINE—VIEW TAKEN ABOUT 1875

better shafts through which hoisting might be done more rapidly than over the inclines which usually followed the footwall of the pits. During the next five years I was kept busy most of the time with this class of work, successfully holding 13 shafts raised from various levels. In most cases a vertical shaft was started from surface and in order to speed the work, raising was begun on the lower levels to meet it. This required careful surveys and much responsibility in directing the raising so as to make a perfectly straight shaft. Fortunately my shafts holed perfectly, but on one occasion I gave the course to drift underground to the shaft position from a preliminary survey which I quickly corrected by a re-survey. The captain in charge was furious because 30 feet of drifting was wasted. I offered to pay \$300, which more than covered the expense. He took the money, but feeling that I needed further admonition, he knelt down in the office and prayed the good Lord to make me a better engineer, which prayer I hope was answered.

One shaft at Champion and another at Iron Mountain were over 1200 feet deep, the surveys for holing being complicated as they were carried through irregular and steep openings. I often wonder why careful business men ever entrusted a young man only 25 years of age with such responsible work, as errors would have been extremely expensive and would have caused great delays. At that time there were few mining engineers in the Lake Superior region and practically no trained assistants to help me with the calculations.

The work of a mining engineer meant long hours and rough conditions, both underground and also in traveling to and from the mines in all kinds of weather. Frequently, surveying had to be done out of regular hours. Saturday would be spent in preparation and the survey was begun on the night shift. It was lucky if it was finished by Sunday morning and sometimes I had to work without leaving the mine until Sunday evening or even Monday morning if there was anything specially difficult. This necessitated working at times from 24 to 36 hours continuously.

During this period there were a number of men with whom I became acquainted who aided me materially by giving me advice. Mr. R. A. Parker in 1888 helped me in many ways, showing how to make a presentable map. Dr. M. E. Wadsworth stayed in Marquette for some months in 1887 before he began



NO. 4 ENGINE HOUSE AND INCLINE TRESTLE 1879

his work as Director of the Michigan School of Mines at Houghton. He recognized my lack of knowledge in geology and chemistry and wanted me to throw up my work and become one of his students. Mr. John F. Stevens, who has done such notable work in Panama, and on Siberian railways since the beginning of the World War, was in Marquette for a year or more. I was often in his company and he discussed at length the theory of location of railways which proved valuable to me in 1895 when I suggested the re-location of the L. S. & I.

Railway line before it was constructed. He took me to Duluth in 1889 and explained the complicated location of railways and connections with the docks.

Mr. W. J. Rattle of Cleveland wanted to take me to Cuba where iron ore mines were being opened about 1890.

Mr. J. Parke Channing, now of New York, was a friend of whom I saw a great deal and to my advantage as he conveyed much valuable information received at Columbia University, together with his own style of attacking mining problems. He was in this mining region from about 1883 to 1893.

Mr. Thomas F. Cole was manager of the Queen, later Regent Group of mines at Negaunee from 1890 to 1897. He employed me first to measure his stockpiles upon which he was negotiating a loan. The result satisfied him so well that we continued our relations and later he tried to get me interested in his Arizona copper ventures.

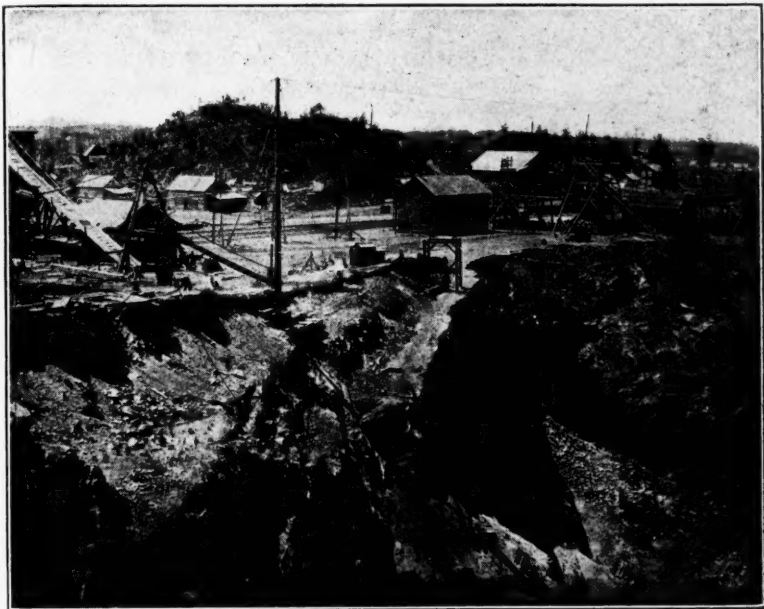
Mr. W. F. Fitch was manager of the D. S. S. & A. Railway in 1888 and later became president. He aided me in many ways.

Mr. Charles Burt, whose grandfather invented the Solar Compass, described in 1887 the recent invention of the gas engine for which he predicted a wonderful future and wanted me to experiment with it, which I declined. Machinery was not much in my line, but I kept in touch with the manufacture of new types. Mr. William A. Parker a little later described the new invention of percussion drills and predicted their use in mining.

Geology was more in my line and I took every opportunity to learn from the many visiting geologists and mining engineers. Dr. Charles E. Wright, the State Geologist, who died at Marquette in 1888, helped me in many ways. Dr. C. R. Van Hise began his great work on the geology of the Marquette Range at that time and I accompanied him on some of his trips.

My former employer, Mr. Peter White, became Master in Chancery for the Pewabic Copper Mine about 1890 and em-

ployed me for a time in making surveys and maps, for which purpose I had to consult the abstracts of Houghton County. This brought me in contact with a great number of men in the Copper Country and added to my experience in mining. The property was afterwards sold to the Quincy Mining Company.

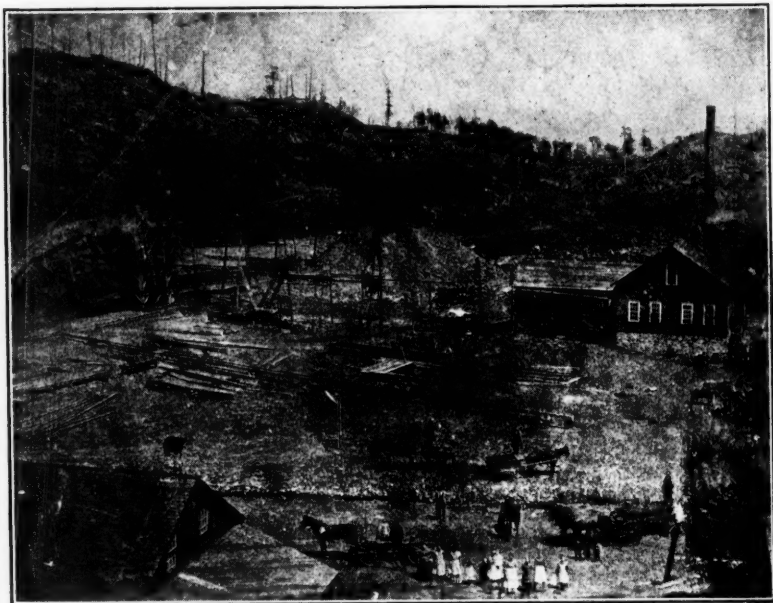


SALISBURY MINE (LOOKING S. W.) 1860

Mr. Don M. Dickinson, later Postmaster General under Cleveland's second administration, was employed as a lawyer on this case and several times came to Marquette and Houghton in 1890 and 1891. Captain Samuel H. Harris was the agent of the Quincy and Captain Johnson Vivian was agent of the Franklin Mine.

Mr. White had me appointed Receiver of a saw mill in 1890, and after a prosperous summer I was in hopes of paying more than 100 cents on the dollar, but unfortunately it transpired

that part of the last winter's supply of timber had been taken without payment, or perhaps stolen by the former operators, who had merely negotiated for it, which necessitated a large inroad into the profits of the concern. While I continued an independent office as mining engineer in Marquette, I was



SALISBURY MINE (LOOKING EAST) 1860

employed by some 26 different mining companies, for some of which I made several reports. The pay received for ordinary work was \$10 a day and all expenses, besides those of my assistant and draughtsman, while I got \$50 or \$100 for special reports. Besides conducting explorations for others on different ranges, I was interested in several explorations, none of which turned out successfully.

During the period 1881 to 1895 most of the white pine in the district was cut, bringing many men to the county. Previously the only clearing had been around the mines and char-

coal blast furnaces,—now the clearing extended over most of the county, much valuable timber being burnt during the removal of the white pine, leaving only some hardwood and smaller mixed timber.

The towns during this time increased in area considerably, although the population remained about the same. Cheap lumber meant houses for many. I was employed to lay out additions for building lots in the towns of Marquette, Negaunee, Ishpeming and elsewhere.

For amusements we had sailing on Lake Superior, fishing and hunting trips, and in the winter snow-shoe clubs were popular. The Marquette Club was organized in 1888. Later a charter was taken out when it was moved to its present quarters.

Sometimes the mining companies were involved in law suits. In one case of trespass, the amount of ore removed was agreed upon by two of us, but a third engineer differed by two percent and told the Court that our method of calculation was faulty. Owing to the disagreement, a fourth engineer was called who was of the rough and ready order. He estimated the ore removed at double the amount and a sympathetic jury awarded damages on that basis.

The panic of 1893 coming on, most of the mines for which I was engineer shut down and later were absorbed by larger companies. For the next year or two it was difficult for a mining engineer to make a living, so in 1895 when I was offered a position by the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, I was only too glad to accept it and have since continued as Chief Engineer of that Company.

LITTLE JOURNEYS IN JOURNALISM

MICHIGAN PRESS INFLUENCE ON PARTY FORMATION

BY WILLIAM STOCKING

DETROIT

THE record of the pioneer newspapers in Michigan, to which the Michigan History Magazine has given considerable attention, is always interesting, particularly that of the period when political parties were breaking up and re-making. It is not often that the local press of any section plays so important a part in any great event as the Whig and Free Democratic newspapers did in bringing about the political revolution in this state in the early fifties of the last century. For an understanding of the situation, it is necessary to premise that, while anti-slavery sentiment in the state was strong, and opposition to the extension was uppermost in the public mind, the state had been almost uniformly Democratic. Only one Whig governor had ever been elected. The vote for governor in 1852 was Robert McClelland, Democrat, 42,798; Zachariah Chandler, Whig, 34,660; Isaac P. Christiancy, Free Democrat, 5,850. After that election the Whig party, in the country at large showed signs of disintegration. The Free Soil, or as it was called in Michigan, the Free Democratic, party was on the gain. The problem was how to focus the anti-slavery sentiment in one effective organization. To this work a number of Whig and Free Democratic editors addressed themselves.

The problem was worked out through a series of three state and some important local conventions, all but one held in the first half of 1854. The first was a Free Democratic delegate convention which met at Jackson, February 22 and nominated a full state ticket. This was followed by a Free Democratic mass convention at Kalamazoo June 21 which endorsed the

This series began with the January number, 1926.

ticket nominated at Jackson, and adopted a strong platform, with the following as a tail piece: "The Free Democracy of Michigan are conscious that the deeply aroused feeling of the masses in this state will seek a suitable expression in a convention springing from themselves, irrespective of any existing political organization, and that if such a movement shall be animated and guided by the principles expressed in the resolutions of this convention, and shall contemplate an efficient organization to give effect to our principles, we shall willingly surrender our distinct organization and with it the ticket nominated at Jackson on the 22 of February last." The execution of this resolution was committed to a committee of sixteen, and the mass convention "Under the Oaks" at Jackson, July 6 followed. It renominated three of the Free Democratic candidates and filled out the ticket with Whigs.

It was in the long interval between the elections in 1852 and the calling of these conventions that the editors were engaged in their work. Conspicuous among these was Joseph Warren of the Detroit Tribune, a sample of whose editorial utterances was as follows:

"If the Whigs are honest we are confident that they will not let their love for an empty name—a name under which they have suffered defeat after defeat of the most overwhelming and hopeless character for the last 14 years, each year growing smaller and weaker and more dispirited—for a moment stand in the way of their desires. That the Whig party will be disgracefully defeated at the next election if they 'adhere' to their old organization and 'stand by their time-honored banner' no sensible and well-informed Whig will deny. Indeed, this is frankly admitted by the shrewdest and most intelligent Whigs in the state. What then shall we have gained by adhering to our organization? Why simply a glorious defeat, and the preservation of our dignity and our worthless name, at the expense of our principles."

Warren's own account of the course he took as furnished to the writer of this article 25 years later was as follows:

"Though the repeal of the compromise between freedom and slavery, which for nearly 35 years had been looked upon by the north as an inviolable compact, created widespread and intense excitement, the people looking upon it as a declaration by the slave power that it would have its way in spite of law, of plighted faith, or of the rights of the free states, the members of the Whig party, it was feared, were not prepared to abandon their own organization and be absorbed by the Free Soil party. Being impressed that such a sentiment existed to a sufficient extent to render the success of the Free Soil ticket doubtful, even if it should be formally adopted (as he felt it would not be) by a Whig Convention, the writer of this sketch, then editor and part owner of *The Detroit Tribune*, initiated, through its columns, a movement on the part of the anti-slavery people of the state, which resulted in the Jackson mass convention, and in the organization and christening of the Republican party."

This course he said he took without consulting any one, even of his most intimate friends. He was not, however, as much alone in the movement as he thought. Aside from writing editorials he was not especially active in the campaign. After the disastrous results of the Presidential election in 1852, Whig editors in the eastern states began correspondence over the situation, and circulars from the *Albany Journal*, *New York Tribune*, *National Intelligencer* and others were received in Michigan. As early as February 1854 a conference was held at Jackson at which there were present Henry Barns and Joseph Warren of the *Detroit Tribune*, Chas. DeLand of the *Jackson Citizen*, Harvey B. Rowson of the *Hillsdale Standard*, Zephaniah B. Knight of the *Pontiac Gazette* and George A. Fitch of the *Kalamazoo Telegraph*. With the exception of Warren, those present did not consider the prospect of a complete union of all the anti-slavery forces very hopeful, but they were all ready to work through their respective papers for that end. Mr. Fitch, of the *Kalamazoo Telegraph* struck the following as his keynote:

"We cannot look to any movements of the old parties in reference to the Nebraska bill and questions touching slavery that bring any promise of success, nor to any class of broken-winded, broken-down politicians; but we may look with a strong hope of success to see these measures consummated by the honorable and active young men of this state, those who have not trimmed their sails to catch every breeze which has swept across every political sea; those who have not acted for years as the mere weather cocks of public opinion, but active and untiring young men who shall enter with assurance and vigor into the field, those capable of grasping the questions of the time and bringing from them their meanings. We therefore advise the holding of a young men's Independent State Convention, irrespective of party, to express their opinions upon the leading questions which now agitate the masses of the people of this and other states, to advise and consult together, and to adopt such plans for future action as their consultation would give rise to."

The other papers represented at the meeting differed as to methods but were all agreed in the purpose of uniting the anti-slavery voters in one party. They were speedily joined by the *Marshall Statesman*, *Battle Creek Journal* and other papers of less note. Aaron B. Turner of the *Grand Rapids Eagle*, an old Whig paper, early took the ground that the Whig party had reached the end of its career and that there must be a reorganization upon broader principles of freedom and equal rights to renew the struggle against the Democracy. After the February convention, the *Eagle* put up the Free Democratic ticket, but urged a movement for a new convention and supported the call for the July mass convention. J. F. Conover, editor of the *Detroit Free Democrat*, urged that his party should make such concessions as were necessary to secure complete union with the Whigs. The various editors were not content with simply writing editorials. They attended caucuses and conventions, promoted local meetings and interviewed prominent men of both the old parties. DeLand, who was by nature a hustler, was particularly active. He attended,

either as a member or a visitor, all of the state and many county gatherings, and was one of the Committee on Resolutions at the June convention in Kalamazoo. Turner and Conover were among the secretaries of that convention. They, with George A. Fitch, were also secretaries of the mass convention at Jackson July 6 and D. W. C. Leach, a pioneer in the Grand Traverse section and for many years editor of the *Grand Traverse Herald*, was also an official of both these gatherings. Among the attendants of the Jackson convention was George Willard, then a minister in Battle Creek, but a few years afterwards and for many years owner and editor of the *Battle Creek Journal*. James O'Donnell, afterwards editor of the *Jackson Citizen* and a member of Congress, was also in the Jackson Convention, though then too young to know what it was all about.

✓ The mass convention at Jackson, which the newspaper men thus aided in bringing about, was an epoch making gathering. It was the first state convention in the country to adopt the name Republican. It brought together hundreds of the strongest men in the state. The ticket which it nominated, made up of three of the Free Democratic candidates and the rest old Whigs, was elected, as were three out of four Congressmen and a large majority in both houses of the legislature. The men whom this mass gathering brought to the front dominated Michigan politics for many years thereafter. Six of the men who were active in its proceedings were afterwards governors of the state. They were Bingham, Wisner, Blair, Baldwin, Bagley and Croswell. Five,—Bingham, Chandler, Jacob M. Howard, Christiancy and Baldwin—became United States Senators. Five became judges of United States or state high courts, seventeen became members of the lower house of Congress and many more held high appointive offices at home or in the diplomatic service.

The newspaper men for the most part continued for the rest of their lives to be better known in that capacity than in any other, though some of them held official positions. After some

years, Warren sold his interest in the *Tribune*, was appointed to a clerkship in the postoffice department at Washington, and wrote an occasional political letter to the *Detroit Post*, bitter against the Democrats and the "Copperheads" to the last. Henry Barns was appointed pension agent in Detroit, DeLand represented the Jackson district in the State Senate in 1861-2, and the Saginaw district in 1873 to 1877. James O'Donnell, the boy on-looker at the convention under the oaks, was for many years owner and editor of the *Jackson Citizen* and represented the third district in Congress from 1885 to 1892.

REMINISCENCES

BY HON. JOSEPH B. MOORE

LANSING

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MR. PRESIDENT, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very greatly embarrassed about what I shall say tonight. I had thought this meeting was to convene at six o'clock; and perhaps you would spend three quarters of an hour eating and joking and having a good time and then the talks would be made. Well, we commenced about a quarter before seven and the program says you are all to go to the Strand Theatre at eight and Mr. Hawkins says he wants to see Bebe Daniels at her best. I do not know quite where to commence about this matter of reminiscences, as Mr. Carton and Mr. Baldwin are down for talks, and how are you going to get over to the Strand Theatre at eight o'clock, especially if I had commenced this talk where I had planned to do.

I first saw the light of day in the village of Commerce, it will be eighty-one years next month. In nearly one-half of the country at that time men and women were bought and sold like sheep and cattle are sold today. One of my earliest recollections is an argument that was held in the wagon shop in our little village participated in by a leading member of one of the leading churches, in which he argued that slavery was a divine institution and that the negroes were the lost tribe of Israel, destined by Providence to be the "hewers of wood and drawers of water for the rest of the race."

In Oakland County at that time there were two distilleries at least, and I think three. Across from our little home in the village was the blacksmith shop and on the bench at the right of the door were two pails. One carried well water and the other carried whiskey which was as cheap as cider is now

October 22, 1926, at the Eighteenth Anniversary of the Michigan Constitutional Convention, Lansing, Michigan.

and the customers were at liberty to use the dipper in either pail at their sweet will.

There was no primary at that time but town meetings were events and they were usually celebrated by at least two or three fist fights, politics ran very high in those days.

It is fifty-seven years and a little more ago when I was admitted to the practice of the law by Judge Josiah Turner. William T. Mitchell of Port Huron who died within a year or two more than ninety years old was chairman of the examining committee. It was not a very formal affair. Requirements for admission to the bar in those days were limited as compared with what the men are put through now before they are admitted to practice. The general average of the attorneys of today is very much higher than the general average of the attorneys in those days, but Michigan at the time possessed a number of very eminent lawyers. Among them were D. Darwin Hughes of Grand Rapids, Ezra L. Koon of Hillsdale, Benton Hanchett and John More of Saginaw, Augustus Caesar Baldwin and Michael E. Crofoot of Pontiac, Alfred Russell, DeWitt C. Holbrook, Ashley Pond, George Van Ness Lothrop of Detroit, and others. I think Mr. Lothrop was the greatest all around lawyer I ever knew. He stood erect, something more than six feet tall, with broad shoulders, with a

Joseph B. Moore, A. M., LL.D., was born at Commerce, Oakland county, Michigan, November 3, 1845. His early education was acquired in the common schools, parts of three years at Hillsdale College and one year in the Law Department of the University of Michigan.

He enlisted during the Civil War, but was rejected by the examining surgeon. Two of his brothers served through the Civil War, B. Collins Moore, and Oel B. Moore.

In the spring following his coming of age Mr. Moore was elected township clerk of the township of Commerce, Oakland County. In 1868 he removed to Lapeer where he was elected Justice of the Peace, Circuit Court Commissioner, Mayor of the city, and Prosecuting Attorney of Lapeer County for two terms. He was a member of the first State Senate that convened in the present State Capitol building, January 1, 1879. In June, 1879 Hillsdale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M., and in June, 1903, the degree of LL.D. He became a member of the Supreme Court of Michigan, January 1, 1896, and served continuously in that position for thirty years, when he took advantage of the Retirement Act and resigned.

His opinions first appear in Volume 108 of the *Michigan Supreme Court Reports*, and are in each succeeding volume up to and including volume 229.

He was one of three commissioners appointed by President Harrison to select lands for the permanent reservation of the Mission Indians of California.

For many years he was a member of the executive committee of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration. He was a member of the executive council of the Judicial Section of the American Bar Association, and a member of the General Council of the American Bar Association. He has served four times as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan.—Editor.

musical voice, learned in the law and learned in his judgment of men. When he died I think the mantle of being the leader of the Michigan bar fell gracefully on the shoulders of Benton Hanchett. A few months ago I attended a banquet in Saginaw and sitting two or three places away from me was Benton Hanchett in full possession of his mental powers though well over ninety. He then worked in his fine garden every pleasant day and went to his place of business daily.

It is said a great bar makes a great bench. My first case in the Supreme Court was argued before Benjamin F. Graves, Thomas McIntyre Cooley, Isaac Peckham Christiancy and James Valentine Campbell. Those men were learned, they were industrious, they were able, their opinions were so noteworthy that they were frequently referred to as the "Big Four." I attended the memorial exercises that were held upon the death of Judge Campbell. Isaac Christiancy was there and began to address the court. A flood of emotion came over him at the thought that his old friend James V. Campbell was gone. His voice broke and he dropped into a chair and sobbed like a child. At a banquet held in Saginaw in 1906 on the forty-fifth anniversary of the admission to the bar of Mr. Hanchett, Benjamin F. Graves sent a letter, that was passed around among the lawyers, written so beautifully that it looked like copper-plate engraving. Those men were great men. I knew them all. I attended the lectures of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Cooley in the law department at the University of Michigan before I was admitted to practice.

I ought not to go into reminiscences very much more in detail for lack of time but it has been a great thing to be associated as I have been with the members of the Supreme Court. When I came to it there was Col. Claudius B. Grant, Robert M. Montgomery, Frank A. Hooker, and Charles D. Long. They were wonderful men, men of learning, men of great industry, men who desired to do justice. The procession has been moving on and in addition to those men whose names I have called there have been others, McAlvay, Blair, Ostrander, Person,

Brooke, Stone and Kuhn who have passed through the door which moves on noiseless hinges which ushered them into what we call the eternal life. My life has been a busy one but it has had its compensations. My association with these men has been altogether delightful. In addition to those whose names I have mentioned was this good man, this man whom we all love, the guest of the evening, Hon. William L. Carpenter, and then there are the present seven members of the court with whom I served, and recently I have come to know Judge Snow. I wondered what kind of a man my successor would be, and to satisfy myself I read with great care the first three or four opinions written by him which were handed down, and after doing so I no longer worried about him.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, there are many people, to hear them talk, who are pessimists and who think the world is going to the "demnition bow-wows." That is all a mistake, in my judgment. They talk about a wave of crime, and most of that talk is pure bunk. What do the statistics show? They show that within the last ten years the crime in the country has decreased by twenty percent. It is true that a spectacular form of crime has increased, such as bank robberies, holdups, and banditries, but it is not because the average man and woman are less good than they were, but it is because of the fact that the facility for getting away quickly after the crime has been committed by the use of the automobile, has made it possible. The golden age is not back of us, but it is here and now, and it will move forward with the advancing years, and if men like yourselves are willing to devote a portion of your time to such work as was done by you in the constitutional convention some years ago, there will be no reason to grow pessimistic.

Now that I have become a private citizen, I suppose I can say what I please. I think your work was so well done that there should be no revision of it. If, because of the lapse of years, an amendment seems to be advisable, it is my judgment that it should be submitted to the people and save the expense and cost of the general revision of the whole constitution.

EARLY DAYS OF THE CALHOUN COUNTY BAR

BY JUDGE WILLIAM H. PORTER

MARSHALL

MR. PRESIDENT, Gentlemen of the Calhoun County Bar and fellow citizens:

This address may properly be characterized as a synopsis of the life work of two eminent members of the Calhoun County Bar.

On Oct. 29, 1829, the present county was set apart from the rest of the county and named "Calhoun". Calhoun County for judicial purposes was organized March 6, 1833. The Hon. William A. Fletcher of Detroit was the first judge. The first session of court was called to be held at Marshall, Nov. 1, 1833, Judge Fletcher presiding. At this called session of the court, as there was no business for the court, the court ordered the discharge of the grand and petit juries that had been summoned. Thereafter there was no session of the court until May 1, 1834.

Including Judge Fletcher up to the present time there have been thirteen judges of the court, who have presided in Calhoun County. The names of the judges are as follows and the years of their service:

William A. Fletcher, 1833-1836.
Epaphroditus Ransom, 1837-1843.
Alpheus Felch, 1843-1845.
George Miles, 1846-1850.
Abner Pratt, 1850-1857.
Benjamin F. Graves, 1857-1866.
George Woodruff, 1866-1876.
Philip Van Zile, 1876-1878.
Frank A. Hooker, 1878-1893.
Clement Smith, 1893-1901.
Herbert Winsor, 1901-1903.

Joel Hopkins, 1903-1905.

Walter H. North, 1906—only surviving judge and still in office.

Reports made by the local attorneys of the county of the early membership of Calhoun County Bar show that the deceased members number eighty-three, non-residents still alive ten, and present resident membership of the county, fifty-five, totalling 148. I cannot certify that these numbers are absolutely correct for some may have been overlooked. I have had personal knowledge of or acquaintance with the whole membership except in a few cases.

In the territorial days of the State there were emblazoned upon the pages of history the names of many distinguished men, who ranked high in the estimation of the legal profession of the county and territory, men of brilliant attainment and great ability—men of high ideals concerning the future happiness and welfare of the people already domiciled within its borders as well as for all the people who should come to dwell within its domain.

These hardy and courageous men of territorial days—not only men but women—braved and endured the privations, hardships and sacrifices incident to transforming a wilderness into a habitation suitable to our growing civilization and the building up of a new State to be added to the union of states.

Many of the aforesaid class of men were pioneers in the cause of education in Michigan. In the forefront of this cause stands the name of Isaac E. Crary, of the law firm of Pratt & Crary, attorneys-at-law of Marshall, Michigan.

Mr. Crary was a native of the state of Connecticut—a graduate of Washington College, now Trinity, in the year 1827—a lawyer by profession, who located in Marshall, Michigan, in the year 1831.

Judge William H. Porter of Marshall, Michigan, a pioneer of Calhoun County, graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan in 1862. Judge Porter is thus one of the veterans among the living attorneys of Michigan. He has established for himself a record of never having been reversed by the Supreme Court of Michigan. This address was delivered on the occasion of a testimonial banquet in his honor given by the Calhoun County Bar Association the evening of Jan. 8, 1926, of which organization Judge Porter is a charter member. A full account of the event is given in the *Marshall Evening Chronicle* for Jan. 9, 1926.—Ed.

Many original records extant and documents appertaining to his early educational efforts, contemporaneous and otherwise, contain proof positive that he was the organizer of the Michigan system of common and public schools. This fact was made certain by the adoption by the people of the territory of Michigan of the constitution of the State in 1835.

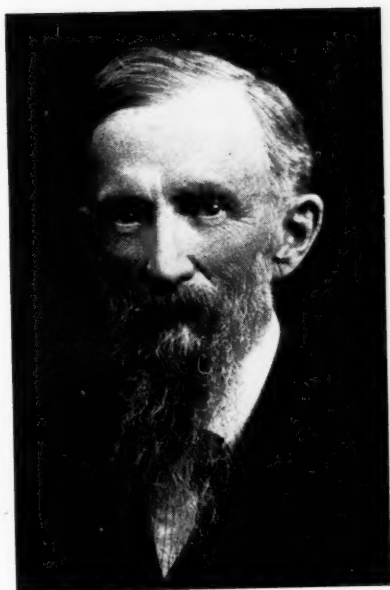
This system of education organized as aforesaid was made practicable, after the adoption of the constitution and the admission of the State into the union of states, and the appointment of the Rev. John D. Pierce as superintendent of public education. His appointment was made on the recommendation of Mr. Crary. By legislative enactment Supt. Pierce was instructed and empowered to put in working order the constitutional provision on education respecting the common and public schools. His work in these particulars was done in a masterly way and brought him great credit and renown.

The details of Mr. Crary's career in the educational field and otherwise, of necessity can be outlined only briefly, for this occasion.

Mr. Crary on April 4, 1835, was elected as a delegate from Calhoun County to the constitutional convention of 1835. After the convening of the convention, it constructed and adopted a constitution for the State, and also constructed and adopted an ordinance setting forth the conditions upon which the territory was seeking admission as a State into the union of states.

In the early days of the session of this convention, on motion of Mr. Crary, a committee on education was appointed and he was selected as its chairman. This committee after due consideration submitted its report, drafted by its chairman, to the convention, and the same was adopted by the convention. This report embodied the provisions on education found in section ten of the constitution and was made a part of the constitution adopted by the convention of 1835.

Following this action of the convention, adopting the constitution, a committee was appointed with Mr. Crary as its



WILLIAM H. PORTER



chairman to draft an ordinance to submit to Congress, with the constitution already adopted by the convention, for the purpose of securing the State's admission into the United States. This latter function having been performed, the committee's report on the ordinance was adopted by the convention. This committee was further instructed by the convention to present these instruments—the constitution and ordinance—to Congress subject to ratification by the people of the constitution and ordinance proposed by the convention.

The constitution and the ordinance emanating from the convention was ordered to be submitted to the people at an election called for the first Monday in October 1835. At this election, the constitution and ordinance was adopted and ratified by the people in convention assembled. At the aforesaid election, Mr. Crary was elected as a representative to the twenty-fourth Congress for the years of 1835 and 1836, representing the entire territory of Michigan. After the aforesaid adoption and ratification of the constitution and ordinance by the people, Mr. Crary, the chairman, and the committee, having in charge the matter of presenting the constitution and ordinance to Congress, proceeded to Washington and caused the same to be presented to Congress for its consideration on the 9th day of December, 1835. On June 15, 1836, Congress accepted, ratified and confirmed the constitution but took no action on the ordinance. On June 23, 1836, Congress rejected the ordinance and denied the admission of Michigan into the Union but thereupon Congress made a counter proposition to Michigan containing a provision adjusting the disputed boundary line between Michigan and Ohio, giving to Ohio the disputed territory on its northern boundary and in lieu thereof granted the entire northern peninsula of Michigan to the State of Michigan and directed that upon the acceptance of the proposed terms of settlement by the delegates of the constitutional convention re-assembled the State should be admitted into the Union. The constitutional convention re-assembled at Ann Arbor, December 15, 1836 and assented to

and accepted Congress' proposition and this assent having been obtained and filed, under an ordinance of Congress of January 26, 1837, Michigan became a State of the Union.

This latter action by Congress established upon a secure foundation the great provisions in education contained in section ten of the constitution of the State in 1835. It established a new national policy in caring for the great land donations made by the nation to the State for schools and for the University of Michigan. It ordained that the title to the lands so granted should vest in the State as trustee and not in the townships of the State, and that the great land grants for the University of Michigan should vest in the State as trustee and not in the University of Michigan.

In addition to the foregoing provisions of section ten of the constitution are several others but I call your attention only to this provision that required a separate department of education in the government for public schools, divorced from church control and that it should be administered by its own officer—a superintendent of schools in the State government.

These grand provisions of the constitution of 1835 established a new educational policy as already stated, and this policy now applies to all new states admitted into the Union and has been applied to all new states since the admission of Michigan.

Mr. Crary was elected as a delegate to the State constitutional convention of 1850. This convention made him president pro-tem and the chairman of the judicial committee. The provisions of the constitution of the State for the year 1835, under his direction and management found a lodgement in article thirteen of the constitution of 1850. This latter constitution enlarges and improves the school system ordained by the constitution of 1835, and perfected the free schools of the State.

The constitution adopted in 1908 by article eleven thereof further expanded the public school system secured by the earlier constitutions and made permanent certain legislative enactments by embracing the same in this the last constitution of the State.

Mr. Crary attained other official positions in addition to those already mentioned. He was also elected as a representative of the 25th Congress (1837-1838) and to the 26th congress (1839-1840.) In each of these elections he represented the entire State of Michigan. He was a member of the State board of education under the constitution of 1835 from March 29, 1850 to March 29, 1852. Under the constitution of 1850 he was elected a member of the State board of education on Nov. 2, 1852 and died during his term of office. He was a member of the first board of regents of the University of Michigan from March 27, 1837 to March, 1847, and was an active worker in the organization of the University, and started it on its grand career. He was a representative to the Legislature of Michigan in 1842 and 1846.

The Union School of Marshall was one of the first graded schools organized in Michigan and Mr. Crary was a member of the school board and superintended the building of the first high school building and in the organization of the school.

Other members of the Calhoun County Bar were influential in forming and fostering the public schools of Michigan and among whom appeared the names of J. Gordon Wright, state senator, lieutenant governor and diplomat; Edward Bradley, state senator and member of Congress; George C. Gibbs, state representative and Supreme Court reporter; Abner Pratt, state representative and senator, Supreme Court judge and diplomat and Francis W. Shearman, Superintendent of Public Instruction and historian of public schools.

In the language of another: "The men who formed this State of Michigan were a handful in number and poor in wealth; but they were men of real foresight. They looked forward to a commonwealth not inferior to any other, in institutions of learning, in social and religious culture, and in liberty protected by law. Their work was not in vain."

As proof of their great work the same writer further cites the fact of the existence of "the University of Michigan, of which we are so proud, our schools and churches, our pros-

perous towns and cities and more than all, the innumerable homes, which sheltered, instructed, cultured, refined happy men and women, the glory and perfection of the State."

Mr. Crary's plan of education since its adoption by the State in 1835, and its expansion under the later constitutions and laws and its substantial adoption by many other states, since Michigan's admission into the Union, in the matter of education have had a most wonderful influence upon the youth of Michigan and the other states that have adopted this scheme of education, and will so continue for future generations. The great number of individuals already benefited and to be benefited cannot be compiled—the great good resulting passes comprehension.

The various schools of education now embraced within the Michigan system I need not enumerate. What they are is a matter of common knowledge.

Mr. Crary was member of the Calhoun County Bar—one of us—passed on to history's proud embrace in the year 1852.

The early list of the lawyers of the Calhoun County Bar contain the names of many other worthy men, who have left with us a splendid record of service—of character and ability, that would be a delight to mention but I must not trespass too long upon your time, except to challenge your attention for a few moments to one with whom many of you had the honor of his personal acquaintance—the Hon. Benjamin F. Graves.

Judge Graves was born at Gates, New York on Oct. 7, 1817. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1841, and finally located in Battle Creek, Michigan, as a lawyer and practiced law until 1857, when he was elected judge of the fifth judicial district, containing the counties of Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren and Barry. He served in this capacity for nine years. He was also an ex-officio member of the Supreme Court, then composed of circuit judges until January 1858, at which time the Supreme Court was re-organized. He was first elected to this court and took his seat upon the bench Jan. 1, 1868

and continued to occupy this position until Jan. 1, 1883, and during this time, on two different occasions he was Chief Justice of the court.

I cannot dispossess myself of the thought that I can better present Judge Graves' merits as an individual, as a citizen and judge by citing an incident or so in his career, occurring about the time of his resignation as judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge Graves retired from the court in December 1883. The bar of Michigan conceived that this occurrence should be marked by an expression of their respect and esteem. To this end the bar took action on Dec. 27, 1883. In describing what took place Mr. Lathrop stated in the Supreme Court, on Jan. 8, 1884, as follows: "On the evening of Dec. 27, 1883, the bar of Michigan gave Judge Graves a public reception at the Detroit Club House, which was honored not only by the profession but by many citizens at large. At the same time, a brief address was presented elegantly engraved on parchment, and after being signed by many lawyers, was presented to Judge Graves as a permanent memorial of the occasion."

A copy of this address delivered by the bar of Michigan to Judge Graves is of record in the proceedings described.

Mr. Lathrop further stated in part as follows: "The end of the year just closed (1883) Mr. Chief Justice Graves retired from the bench. His judicial career has been long and most honorable. He has shown very high judicial qualities of mind and character. He has brought to his duties, learning, patience of temper, habits of laborious investigation, a discriminating judgment and a most conscientious purpose. He had a profound reverence for the worth and dignity of his grand position. To decide a cause was with him more than the disposition of a controversy of litigants. It was to do justice and to maintain law as the sovereign order of the State."

I needs must make a further quotation from Mr. Lathrop's address describing the great court of which Judge Graves was a member: "I sincerely believe what gives me pleasure to de-

clare here, that in our law reports may be found, judgments that would do honor to Westminster Hall or to the United States Supreme Court—judgments that in learning, in judicial sagacity, and in comprehensive wisdom are worthy to stand beside those of a Mansfield,—of Marshall and a Kent.”

(Sec. 51. Mich. 19 and 143 Mich. 31.)

Justice Graves died at his home in Detroit on Saturday, March 3, 1906. If he had lived until October 17 he would have reached his eighty-ninth year.

At the memorial exercises for Justice Graves held April 3, 1906 in the Supreme Court, Hon. Justice Hooker responded to the address presented on behalf of the bar by Mr. Herschel H. Hatch and in the concluding paragraph stated: “He has left us a shining example of integrity, intelligence, industry, perseverance and virtue and he lived and died with the respect and esteem of all who knew him.”

On the occasion above referred to Hon. Justice Grant of the Supreme Court stated respecting Justice Graves: “We recognize the nobility of his example as a lawyer and a judge and beyond all else the excellence of his manhood in all the relations of life.”

Gentlemen, we may all be proud of the fact that Isaac E. Crary and Benjamin F. Graves were distinguished members of the Calhoun County Bar and that they left grand records in the particular lines of life work. The unimpeachable character of these men presents an example worthy of imitation.

The present high standing of the Calhoun County Bar, the character of its individual membership, its capabilities and learning challenge comparison. Its future outlook is not overcast with any doubt as to its continual usefulness in the practical administration of law in the courts—its continued high standing and character.

The memory of my long association with the Calhoun County Bar, with its past and present membership, unclouded by a single consideration or untoward circumstance will ever continue to be a pleasant recollection and joy.

This occasion also furnished me with an opportunity to express my appreciation for the uniform courtesy and consideration the Bar has ever extended to me personally and as a member of the Bar.

This evening's entertainment—this large representation of the Bar of Calhoun county—the elegant banquet provided for our mutual enjoyment is further evidence of our pleasant relationship. No words can express my deep feelings for all these things, nor for the gracious sentiments uttered by the members of the Bar and others concerning myself.

REMINISCENCES OF SAMUEL DICKIE *long*
IN HIS HOME AND COMMUNITY

BY MRS. ADA DICKIE-HAMBLÉN
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

ABOUT ten o'clock on a hot sultry morning in August 1858, Mrs. Joseph R. Williams, wife of the President of the Michigan Agricultural College of Lansing, was driving her phaeton through the college grounds.

In one of the gardens she observed a small boy diligently weeding, and curious that so diminutive a youngster should be working on college property, she pulled up by the road side and alighted to investigate. Coming closer she said to herself—"Why he's nothing but a baby"—and aloud—"Well, little man, what are you doing"?

"Working for the College", replied the boy, still weeding.

"Aren't you tired, and how long have you been here?"—inquired the kindly woman.

"No mam, I'm not tired, I always start work at seven".

Notwithstanding the brave words, Mrs. Williams' keen eye had detected tear stains on the flushed face upturned to hers, and she continued,—“What time did you have your breakfast? You must be hungry after working three hours; come with me for a ride and we will get something to eat.”

Her sympathetic interest brought tears to the boy's blue eyes, and a confession that there had been no breakfast that morning, also a stout refusal to leave the job.

"I am working for the college and the President wouldn't like it.

"I know the President, replied the good woman,—I will go and ask him".

Returning with a written permit from President Williams, for a half hour off, she persuaded the young laborer to climb into her carriage, and driving down to a lunch room, treated him to a good breakfast, meanwhile plying him with questions.

"What is your name?"

"Samuel Dickie."

"How old are you?"

"Seven years."

"Why are you working?"

"To earn money for my mother and save some to go to school on."

Many years after, when Samuel Dickie was a man, with children of his own, he spoke in Lansing. A sweet old lady came up on the platform to shake hands with him after the meeting. It was Mrs. Williams. She reminded him of that day in the College gardens, and said she had been following his career with interest and pride. All through the intervening years, he had remained true to his youthful ambitions—to care for his mother, and obtain an education. No work had been too hard, from clearing land to rail splitting, the most strenuous manual labor, which gave him a powerful physique and muscles of iron.

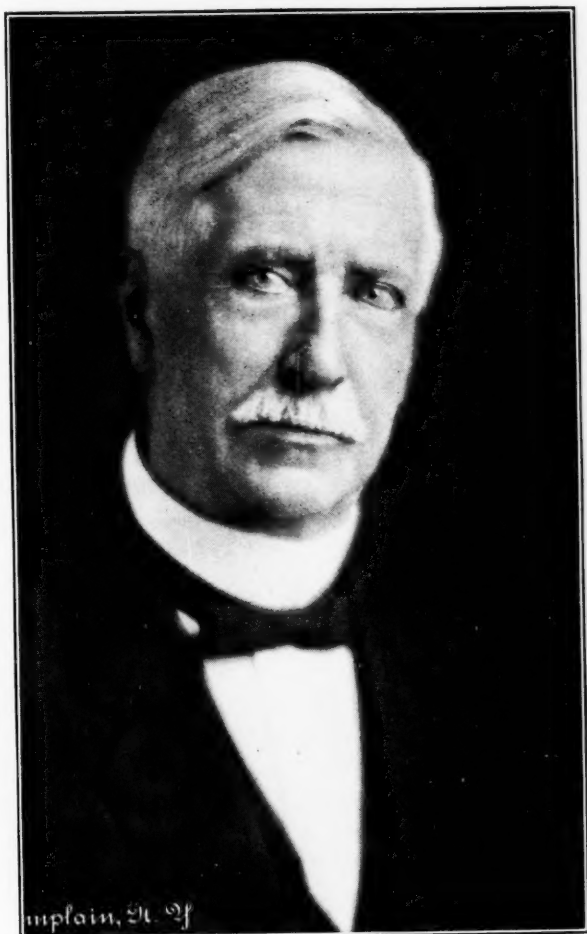
Samuel Dickie was born in Burford Township, Oxford County, Ontario, June 6, 1851. His Scotch parents migrated to Canada just a few months previous to his birth. The family moved to Lansing early in the year 1858, and it was there his education began. The Principal of the High School, Martin Van Buren Rork, was rather an eccentric genius but he took a deep personal interest in his pupils. One night he found his way to a home of poverty, a humble log cabin, and tapped on young Samuel Dickie's window. He was admitted and remained all night in earnest conversation. As a result of that night and future talks, young Dickie joined the church, and later, through the influence of the same man, attended Albion College. Never was there a more earnest student. He applied himself with untiring industry, and did not know the meaning of the word "fail." His instructors, no doubt, recognized the keenness of his mind. A fellow student of 1870 relates the following: "I have often heard Professor ———, who taught higher mathematics in Albion College, give out a

problem which he knew full well could be solved by but one member of the class. The next day he would call on every individual for the solution and demonstration of the problem. No one would have it. Then he would say—"Mr. Dickie, did you get it?" Mr. Dickie would modestly admit that he had. 'Put it on the board, Mr. Dickie.' After it had been worked on the board correctly and demonstrated, Professor ——— would proceed to give out another, still more difficult. Young Dickie frequently sat up till the wee small hours to solve these problems, but his pride would never have permitted him to attend class without being able to give the correct demonstration."

His hardest problem in college, however, was not found in the classes of higher mathematics, Greek or Latin, nor indeed in obtaining money for his education, for by hard work during vacations he was able to hold his own with the best of them during the college year; but he was afraid of girls, and actually suffered when one spoke to him. Many and many a time, when on walking from college to town, he would see some young woman whom he knew, approaching, he would cross the street rather than be compelled to pass her, as he realized the meeting would mean an agony of embarrassment, which he always endured when conversation with a girl was unavoidable.

A college quartette was in the process of formation. Mary Brockway was the soprano. They needed only the tenor, and when Samuel Dickie with his blond hair, pink cheeks and blue eyes, appeared on the campus, the girls agreed he certainly looked the part. What was their disappointment to discover that he not only couldn't sing a note, and did not know one tune from another, but that he could not even talk in their presence, and gave all girls a wide berth.

It was a year or more later, when he was put on a committee of the E. and A. Literary Society, to secure a melodeon for their hall, that he became really acquainted with a girl. It fell to his lot to drive out to a farm house to secure the coveted



DR. SAMUEL DICKIE



melodeon, and Mary Brockway, with black bobbed hair and brown eyes, was appointed to accompany him. That was the beginning of a warm friendship which ripened into love, and strolling up lovers' lane one warm October day, he waxed so eloquent that his bashfulness was quite forgotten.

He graduated valedictorian of his class in 1872, and was married to Mary Brockway December 22 of the same year.

The first year of their married life was spent in Dansville, Mich., where he taught in the public schools followed by three years as superintendent of schools in Hastings, Mich., after which he returned to Albion to teach in his Alma Mater.

In his home life Samuel Dickie was at his best, always thoughtful, loving and tender. A devoted husband and father, he loved his home as do few men. No worries or cares were ever brought into it. Once inside his home he was the jolly carefree playmate, the devoted companion, radiating happiness and good cheer, loving fun and always planning some surprise—a picnic—a swim or a jaunt into the woods, and entering into the games and sports with the true zest of youth.

This spirit of youth was characteristic of him throughout life, and his disposition was always sunny, unmarred by changes of mood or temper. His hand was never raised in punishment of his children; a heart to heart talk and a firm statement of his wishes was sufficient, for he inspired a desire to please and be loyal to him. He must have had wonderful self control, for it is impossible to recall ever seeing him cross or impatient, and he had plenty of provocation.

I remember coming up to him in his study with a pair of shears, taking hold of his whiskers and saying—"Guess I'll cut 'em off"—"All right," he replied, without looking up from his book. Quick as a flash I had gashed off the cherished beard. It must have been a real shock—whiskers were no small pride in those days—but I was not spanked or scolded. What is more, he never again wore a beard.

Busy as he was he could always find time to guide our school work and we learned more from him than in any class room.

Astronomy, out under the stars on Dickie Hill,—how full of charm, beauty and romance he made the subject; and how fascinating the study of American History. Vacations were eagerly looked forward to as opportunities to accompany him on long trips. He was a rare traveling companion, instructive, interesting and indefatigable in answering questions intelligibly. He seemed to have a thorough understanding of childhood, which is given to but few men, and although answering the call to a great public service, he never spared himself in devotion to his family.

Those were the early days of the Prohibition movement, when, in addition to teaching mathematics and astronomy in Albion College, he was almost nightly giving a Prohibition speech somewhere in Michigan or an adjoining State. It was not the popular cause it is today. Those were dangerous times and his enemies were legion. Many were the threatening anonymous letters he received. One of them announced he would be shot on sight if he came down town in Albion. With the fearlessness which characterized him all through the following years, he promptly put on his hat and going down town walked up one side of Main Street and down the other. His plucky little wife lived through those trying days and nights in constant fear that someone would carry out the threat to put a "bullet in his back," as he made the long lonely walk from the railroad station to Dickie Hill, after coming in on a midnight train. I recall one night, when mother aroused me long past midnight. Why hadn't he come? We were filled with foreboding lest something had happened to our loved one. Dressing hastily, and taking a lantern we walked down Dickie Hill through Dutch Town. Midway between the bridges and the railroad track we met him. His buoyant step and cheery words, as he explained the train had been an hour late, his laughter at our fears, and joking about our coming out looking for his remains, made a lasting impression upon my childish mind. It inspired me with a confidence that nothing could harm him, that he bore a charmed life. One saloon keeper in

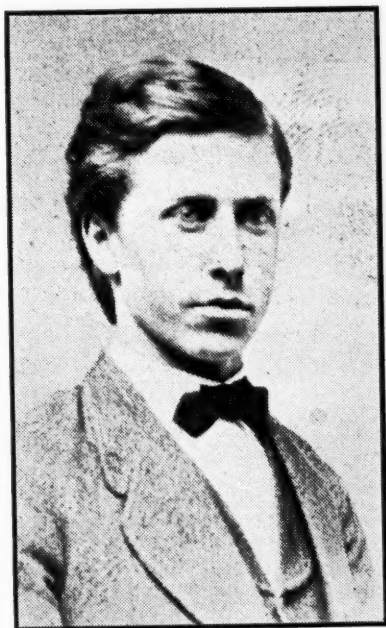
Albion was quoted as saying—"Samuel Dickie is not afraid of man or devil," and he spoke more truly than he knew. Almost single handed, and with the fearless courage of his convictions, he fought the liquor traffic and counted not the sacrifice of time and strength. For twelve years, chairman of the National Prohibition Party—being called to that post in 1887—he carried on the battle with an unconquerable spirit. Meanwhile he was candidate for governor on his party's ticket and later a partner of John G. Wooley in the publication of the *New Voice*.

Oliver W. Stewart, at present editor of the *National Enquirer* of Indianapolis, a life long associate of Dr. Dickie, says of him: "Among the men of the Prohibition Party, Samuel Dickie was the greatest intellectual force. The Prohibition Party reached its zenith under his leadership."

The tremendous scope of his work for this great cause is illustrated in the following editorial by F. Harrison Goodrich—"Perhaps no man in public life today has appeared on the platform in more cities than Samuel Dickie—Scotch nobleman. He spoke at least once and in many cases scores of times in every city of the United States of ten thousand or more population. As an orator there have been few men who could lay successful claim to being his equal and fewer yet to being his peer. From his early youth Dr. Dickie was a platform man and never was at a loss when called upon to present any subject of importance extemporaneously. Doubtless the most famed of his interesting forensic career, were the two debates which he held with Mayor Rose in Milwaukee on the liquor question in 1909. A series of three debates were agreed upon. The first was held in the mayor's home town, the wettest city in America. The Milwaukee newspapers, although against the side taken by Dr. Dickie, at least accorded him a verdict. Excitement ran high and the demand for seats, which had been equally divided between wets and dries almost caused a riot. The attendance was limited to voters, and men came from as far away as New York, California and

Texas. So great was the demand for admission, that many men, standing in line, waiting for the opening of Milwaukee's largest auditorium, were offered as high as \$20 for their entrance tickets. At the second battle, held at the Auditorium in Chicago, there was no question as to which of the two men was the victor. In fact, so much superior was our Scotch Nobleman, that the third debate—which was to have been held in the South—never occurred, as the Milwaukee mayor refused to go on." It so happened that the night of the Chicago debate, was the last day of the saloons in Albion. From Chicago, where he was accompanied by mother and by brother Brockway, my father sent the following wire—"Have two students stay in the house tonight." With his usual thoughtfulness, even at so busy and important a time, it had occurred to him that I would be alone with my baby daughter, and that some crisis might develop, on a night so fraught with significance for the dry forces. John Swanson and roommate, came to act as protectors, after an exciting encounter early in the evening with a gang of drunks down town. About midnight we heard a racket and from the darkened hall windows saw a mob coming up the street. By the street light we could see them plainly as they gathered around the porch cursing and throwing empty bottles at the front door. We could hear the threats of what they would do to "Dickie who had made the county dry." "Let's burn his house and set fire to his damn College buildings." In an ugly and irresponsible mood they were ready for anything and were preparing to carry out their threats, when a crowd of students rushed around the corner. Armed with clubs and canes, they made short work of the hoodlums, chasing them back to town. The students had heard threats early in the evening, and had organized to protect College property, loyal to their President and friend and ready to fight for his interests.

The influence he had upon the thousands of young men and women who had attended Albion College cannot be overestimated. He was their friend. Even the idlers and mischief



DR. DICKIE AS A YOUNG MAN



makers realized his justness when stern discipline was necessary and respected him, and those disposed to do the right thing, loved him as a father.

In the early days the home on Dickie Hill was a popular one for oyster suppers, coasting parties and all sorts of student jollifications and no one enjoyed them better than the genial host and hostess. Later the President's home on the corner of Erie and Huron Sts. was the center of hospitality for twenty years—1901 to 1921. Every member of the student body—each member of the faculty—knew that the President was personally interested in him. He had a genius for friendship. Keen too was his sense of humor and he loved playing a good joke on a real friend; being equally appreciative when the tables were turned on him. A comparatively few summers ago we drove our car many miles trying to locate the home of an old man who had written:—"I am about to make a will in favor of Albion College." I can hear my father's hearty laugh as it suddenly dawned on him (after two or three hours of trying to run down the address which the letter contained) that he was the victim of a friendly hoax of Dr. Raymond Johns' daughters, in retaliation for one played on them some months previous. His ability to remember names and faces was a rare gift, for he knew every living student from the beginning of College history.

He retired from active service with the College at the age of 70—following the rule which he himself had inaugurated, and to which he would not consent to become an exception. His enthusiasm for the institution, which he had so gallantly piloted through the stormy waters of adversity, never abated. As President Emeritus he remained always keenly interested in the welfare of Albion College, and rejoiced in leisure for travel, writing and personal business.

Prominent layman of the Methodist Church, he had been sent to seven general conferences of the body from 1892 to 1916. He was for many years president of the board of trustees of the local church and at the time of his death was

a member of the general board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Quoting again from Harrison Goodrich, a former student: "The devotion of Samuel Dickie to Albion College will always be a classic for youth. For nearly fifty years he gave himself heart and soul to the institution—for years serving on the board of trustees—secretary and treasurer of the College—and chairman of the endowment fund committee—without a cent of remuneration. Within two years after he was elected to the presidency, he brought the College out from under a load of debt, which had accumulated for many years, and which seemed almost impossible to remove. Not without great personal sacrifice, but according to his own viewpoint he was amply repaid in seeing the institution grow and develop, until today it is one of the largest and strongest denominational Colleges in the United States, with a reputation which goes beyond the confines of America."

While he was making Albion one of the foremost of the smaller colleges of the country, he was continuing his labors for Prohibition, and also taking part in civic affairs and private business; President of the Albion Buggy Co.—Mayor of Albion from 1896-7—and one of the organizers and directors of the Albion Commercial and Savings Bank. He was tireless in his activities for community interests, in addition to his great work for the Nation. The nobility of his character, his dynamic leadership and the unselfish devotion of his life to the happiness of others, made for him from earliest manhood a host of friends. The names of many of his closest associates are now written in the Hall of Fame: Neal Dow, Frances Willard, John Russell, John G. Wooley, Gov. St. John, Gen. and Mrs. Clinton B. Fiske, Anna Howard Shaw, Lady Henry Somerset—all had been guests in his home. In 1906, during a vacation with his family in Europe he was called upon to address the House of Parliament and was a guest of honor at a reception given by Lady Henry Somerset.

The summer of 1914 again found him and his wife in Europe

attending the Hague Peace Conference as a delegate from the United States. At its close, they were leisurely traveling through Germany, and happened to be in Berlin the day war was declared, August 14, 1914. Before leaving America a series of code messages had been arranged with a daughter who was expecting the stork during the summer. Immediately upon reaching Berlin Dr. Dickie called at the cable office and inquired for a code message. He was at once put under suspicion by the German Government. Early the next day, which happened to be August 14 he made a second inquiry for the expected message, and was promptly arrested. Only through the influence of a friend, a distinguished Englishman, was he identified and released. But it was not without considerable discomfort and some harrowing experiences that he succeeded in getting out of Germany. Impressed with the international danger, he made a stirring speech upon his return to America, denouncing German Imperialism and predicting that America would be in the war. This speech brought an avalanche of criticism upon his head, and anonymous letters and telephone calls threatening his life if he made one more like public statement. Far from being daunted, the invincible patriot became one of the most fervid war orators of those dark days, and his influence, ability and enthusiasm were given unstintingly for the soldier, liberty loans and Red Cross drives. The power of his eloquence was not confined to his own city or State, for urgent appeals came from cities east and west and he responded, giving his time and strength always without remuneration.

He had made a deep and careful study of the causes of the war, and possessed a complete collection of war publications of the different World Powers. He was in correspondence with Washington relative to making personal observations for the Red Cross in France when I received an appointment for Overseas service. We discussed our plans together in his down town office, and watched and waited developments. Few men in the United States were better posted than he on the real situation.

Just a week before I was scheduled to leave, he met with a serious accident—was knocked down by an interurban car, as he was handing a newspaper to a soldier who had dropped it from the car window. Many anxious days were spent as he lay critically injured in the hospital. I secured by wire an extension of sailing date, but even after he had recovered sufficiently to be back in his office, it was difficult to think of leaving him. The idea of giving up the appointment however, did not meet with his approval; hard as he realized it would be for him to let me go—"You must represent the family, Captain Jack (always his pet name for me) you are the only one now who can go." His letters during the fourteen months following were a source of comfort and inspiration; full of news of home and country, breathing an exalted patriotism and always sparkling with wit and his inimitable humor.

In May 1921, at the invitation of some of England's most prominent citizens he had consented to visit London again to assist in fighting the old foe, the liquor traffic. While seeking his passports it developed that his Scotch born father had never become a citizen of the United States. Since the war this formality had been strictly enforced, and although having twice traveled all over Europe as an American citizen, he could now obtain a passport only by swearing allegiance to England, thus traveling as an English citizen. This he flatly refused to do and postponed the voyage, at once taking out the necessary papers, and going through the formality of naturalization several months later. Eventually the trip was abandoned entirely, much to the relief of the home circle, where he would have been poignantly missed.

His grand-children idolized him and he enjoyed them to the limit of his great and loving heart. Mealtime in the household was looked forward to as the time when they would be convulsed with laughter by his funny stories and anecdotes, or thrilled and entertained by affairs of world interest. The telephone or door bell were interruptions to be dreaded. "Please Papa Dickie, don't tell the rest 'till I get back," the

one delegated to answer the ring, would say. Best of all were the evenings with Burns, Scott or other favorite writers. These treats usually came at bedtime, and Tam, as he snatched the gray mare's tail, and the adventures of Roderick Dew were never more thrillingly depicted; for it was only in the "bosom of his family," as he expressed it, that he could really let himself go.

A little old lady past eighty, who had lived in Albion all her life, once said: "I can sleep so much more soundly at night when I know Dr. Dickie is in Albion." Many Albionites have echoed that quaint remark. Few of his closest friends realized the scope of his benefactions or the number of friends who came to him for business advice and for comfort in times of trouble and distress. He was never too busy to help them; his great heart loved them all, and the world will never know how many discouraged souls were given renewed hope and inspiration by the sheer strength of his will to pull them up to a higher plane of living. No public enterprise for a greater and better city, but what found him ready to lend his strength and ability to the uttermost, and none of the flattering offers and opportunities for immeasurable advancement ever tempted him to leave Albion. When the Albion Chamber of Commerce was reorganized some years ago, he was elected to the Board of Directors and became its first President. He was a senior major in the drive for funds instituted by the Chamber of Commerce for Albion's new community hotel, the Parker Inn.

George Bullen, prominent Albion merchant, overheard a group of men talking on a street corner. One said—"I wish we had a dozen Dr. Dickies in Albion"—"A dozen", said another of the group, with an oath, "we are lucky to have one; there are not a dozen like him in the whole United States." These men were not of the type which one would ordinarily expect to appreciate the nobler qualities in a citizen, but he had lived in Albion so long, that even those who disagreed with him on the great issues of Prohibition, were compelled to ad-

mire him and to acknowledge his high character and great fairness.

His philosophy of life was simple and may be summed up in a few words: Love—Truth—Justice—and an imperishable belief in immortality.

"Samuel Dickie, the master friend," (writes Richard T. Baldwin, in an editorial in the *Albion Recorder* following Dr. Dickie's death; Nov. 5, 1925). Above all he loved little children and his books—no one will miss the firm step of this kindly man more than the boys and girls who knew him. They have lost their best friend. A true scholar, a dynamic leader who thought clearly and acted decisively, a man of vision, his educational work marked him as one of the great men of the country. Had he not chosen deliberately the path of ostracism politically, by attaching himself to an unpopular cause, there is no predicting to what heights he would have climbed. He would have made a great diplomat—a great executive—a great statesman. He was equipped with the impressive personal appearance, the mental sweep, the logical mind, the dominating oratory, and mental balance that would have carried him far had he chosen the less easy path. Dr. Dickie taught us all what it means to be and have a friend. He fastened his great heart and soul around so many that now, at his passing we feel that a great sorrow has been laid upon us. He has gone to join the immortals and leaves the legacy of a life, the like of which we shall not soon see. His life work well done, we bid him God speed to the eternal city which will be made richer by his coming."

From an editorial in a Cleveland, Ohio, newspaper, Nov. 9, 1925, captioned, "A Great Man":

In a little town in Michigan a great man will be buried today. There will be mounds of flowers. There will be tear dimmed eyes among the thousands who will follow his body to the grave, for he was a friend to man.

Flags at half mast—College, public schools and business places closed. The entire city will turn out and many will travel hundreds of miles to pay their respects.

He was Dr. Samuel Dickie, President, then President Emeritus of Albion College, his Alma Mater. He was a teacher, orator, publisher and financier. He at one time mortgaged his own home to save the college he loved. As the school became more prosperous, trustees repeatedly offered to raise his salary, but he refused to accept increased pay. His heart was in Albion College and he was not tempted to desert it when the Standard Oil offered him a position as its Treasurer, at a huge salary.

He was a power in the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Such men do not die. They pass on, but their influence lives in the hearts and careers of those with whom they come in contact.

A MICHIGAN FAMILY OF MAPMAKERS

BY WILLIAM L. JENKS, M. A.

PORT HURON

THE discovery of America, and the rapid extension of knowledge of the earth's surface naturally increased both the desire to have maps or graphic illustrations of such knowledge and the means of gratifying it. The editions of Ptolemy which up to that time best represented the knowledge and fancies of geographers were issued more rapidly, there being 12 editions published in the first 50 years after 1492. Map making as a business or profession—it was frequently allied with engraving—came into rapid prominence and importance and this business developed during the 16th and 17th centuries in Holland and France particularly, and to some lesser degree in Germany and England. To a rather unusual extent this business tended to become a family possession and inheritance and in several instances maps and atlases were issued in successive editions by two or three or even more generations of the same family.

Mercator, who first devised the method of representing the spherical surface of the earth by plane projection, began publishing maps as early as 1554, issued the first part of his Atlas in 1585 and died in 1594. A son succeeded him in the business but died in 1600. In 1604 the plates of his atlas came by purchase to Jodocus Hondius, an engraver of Amsterdam, who seems to have founded the earliest important family of mapmakers. In 1606 Hondius issued a new edition of Mercator with the text of the work written by his brother-in-law, Pierre Van den Bergh, or latinized, as names were generally done, into Montanus. Hondius died in 1611 but the work was carried on by his son Hendrick and his son-in-law Johannes Janssonius or Jan Jannsen. Jannsen had three daughters who married three brothers and these sons-in-law took the name of Jannson and continued the business. Jannson

himself died in 1666 but the business was carried on for some time later, and Jansson maps continued to appear for many years in atlases of other publishers.

Another notable family of map publishers at Amsterdam was that of Blaeu. The first Blaeu to publish maps was Willem Janszoon, who was born in 1571 and died at the age of 67. An engraver by trade he engraved many of his own maps and his business was continued after his death by his sons Cornelius and Jean, the latter dying in 1673 at the age of 77, and even after the latter's death atlases were issued under the name of the Blaeu heirs. A beautiful and elaborate Blaeu atlas in 12 volumes was issued in 1667, using many of the maps originally engraved by Willem J. Blaeu, and remains one of the most decorative atlases ever issued.

The Van Keulen family of Amsterdam began publishing atlases in 1681 and continued for considerably over one hundred years.

From the same place were issued the numerous maps and atlases by Visscher, Van Loon, Voogt, deWit and others.

In France there was one notable example of a family continuing for generations in the making and publishing of maps. Nicolas Sanson born at Abbeville in 1600 was the son of Nicolas Sanson who was extremely interested in geography but who had not done any professional work in it. The son Nicolas who has been termed the creator of geography in France was the oldest of three sons, all of whom obtained eminence in the same line. When sixteen he made an excellent map of Ancient Gaul, and later, going to Paris met the King who in 1640 appointed him the first "Geographe ordinaire du roi," which position he held during his life, and was succeeded in 1667 by his nephew Pierre Duval, who in turn was followed by the two sons of Nicolas, Adrien and Guillaume. These sons continued the business of their father, publishing numerous maps and atlases, and at the death of the latter in 1718, his collection of maps and business passed to his nephew Pierre Moulart Sanson, who in turn was succeeded in 1730 by Gilles

Robert de Vaugondy, his nephew, and his son, Didier, who was made Royal Geographer in 1760, and continued the business until his death in 1766.

Thus the Sanson family for 150 years was prominent in the making and publishing of maps and the Sanson map of America of 1650 was the first to show the Great Lakes and their connection with the St. Lawrence River.

There were other French families who were in the business for more than one generation, but none so noted as the Sansons. In Germany there were a few instances of family publishing. J. B. Homann a noted map maker of Nuremberg began issuing maps in 1702 and after his death the Homann heirs continued publishing until 1776.

In America there has been one notable illustration of a family continuing for three generations in the map making and publishing business—the Farmer family—and even more notable is the fact that their activities were almost wholly confined to the State of Michigan and that prior to 1876 there were nearly 80 Farmer maps issued, something unprecedented of any other state, or of any other American map makers.

JOHN FARMER

John Farmer was born in Half Moon, Saratoga County, N. Y., February 9, 1795, descendant of a family of long and honorable standing in Massachusetts. He received his education (which included surveying) in and near Albany, and in the latter place taught for a time a Lancastrian school, a system of education then much in vogue. On December 21, 1821, he was appointed by the Regents of the University of Michigan as principal of a Lancastrian school at Detroit. Shortly after he came on to Detroit and taught that school for a little more than two years, when he resigned, but always retained a deep interest in the school system of Detroit. After resigning he went to Ohio for a year but returned in the spring of 1825 to Detroit, where he continued to live until his death on March 24, 1859.

On April 5, 1826, he married Roxanna Hamilton of Half Moon, who survived him thirty-one years, and after his death continued for a few years in conjunction with her children the map publishing business established by her husband.

His first map was of the road from Detroit to the Maumee River, built by the United States Government in 1824. In 1824 Orange Risdon, a surveyor by profession, published a notice in the *Detroit Gazette* of his intention to publish a map of Michigan and completed in the Fall of that year a map of the surveyed part of the Territory, and employed Farmer in connection with the matter. While Risdon was at Albany providing for the engraving of his map which was issued in 1825, Farmer, realizing that the opening of the Erie Canal would greatly stimulate emigration to Michigan, decided to himself engage in the map business and prepared a map covering a little larger area of the Territory than Risdon's, but on a somewhat smaller scale, and for ample protection took out three copyrights in August 1825, covering maps of Michigan on as many different scales, 8, 18 and 30 miles to an inch. The one on the scale of 8 miles he took to Utica, N. Y., and had it engraved there by Balch and Stiles, engravers, and it was published in 1826, but was not, as claimed by Farmer's descendants, the first published map of Michigan. The map was clearly drawn, folded into a smaller compass than Risdon's, was therefore more convenient, and as Farmer was a better advertiser than Risdon, his maps found a much greater sale, and established Farmer in his career as the map maker par excellence of Michigan. In August 1825, he also took out copyright on a map of the Indian Agencies in Michigan, which was never published. In June 1826, he took out copyright for a map of Michigan embracing all official surveys up to that date, but this map he never published.

About this time at the request of Thomas Palmer, who owned the land upon which the Village of St. Clair had been laid, he made a new map of the location, which was renamed the Village of Palmer, which subsequently became the City of St. Clair.

Map making, however, did not consume all the young man's time or mental energy, as on July 22, 1826, he obtained copyright on *A Catalogue of Innkeepers' Labels Containing the names of all liquors retailed by them in the United States*.

Adding to his stock of information by examination of government surveys and by inquiries at the sources, he widened his field of operation and on May 11, 1829, he took out copyright for four maps, one of Michigan and three of Michigan and Wisconsin. The map of Michigan he published in the same year, 1829, one map of both Territories he published in 1830, and reissued both maps with some additions in 1831. To accompany the map of Michigan in 1830, he prepared a small gazeteer containing information about the different parts of the Territory and this went to a second edition in 1831. Both editions, by reason of their present rarity, now command a high price.

In 1831 he also made a map of the City of Detroit for use by Congress and in 1835, made and issued a larger one for general use.

In 1835, he took out five map copyrights but actually executed and published three maps, one of Michigan and two of Michigan and Wisconsin. In the same year he sold all of his map copyrights to J. H. Colton & Company of New York, who continued to publish them as Farmer maps for more than twenty years afterwards.

The Michigan Map of 1835 Mr. Farmer engraved himself. Having suffered considerable difficulty and delay in getting his maps promptly and correctly engraved, with all competent engravers located at so great a distance from Detroit, he determined to free himself from this handicap, and having natural aptitude and skill, so thoroughly learned the art that during the rest of his life he engraved all the maps published by him.

For several years after selling his copyrights he added to his stock of information, but made no more maps except several of the boom cities of 1836 and 1837, and busied himself in filling municipal offices, for he was a man of great energy and

interested in many lines of religious and political activity. During this period he was County Surveyor, City Treasurer, Sealer of Weights and Measures, Street Commissioner, School Inspector, and even in one year, 1840, himself taught school.

In 1844 he brought out an entirely new map of the State of Michigan, which he engraved himself, and which represented a large amount of careful, conscientious work, and passed through many editions.

Actively pursuing inquiries and obtaining information from all available sources, he took out copyright and published in 1847 a Geological Map of the Mineral Region and Chart of Lake Superior and the following year copyrighted Farmer's Fourth Sheet or Map of Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern part of Illinois, which does not seem to have been published separately, but was utilized in later maps. In March, 1849, he took out copyright on a large map of Michigan and Wisconsin, with a part of Iowa and Illinois, which was in effect a combination of the last three preceding maps.

Four years later he brought out a new map still larger, on a scale of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to an inch, and taking in a large part of Minnesota.

January 1, 1857 he copyrighted a Township map of Michigan and Wisconsin with parts of Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota.

New editions of some of his older maps were issued each year, and taking out new copyrights in September, 1858, and January, 1859, he published in the latter year his *magnum opus*, a revision of his 1853 map with two additional sheets, making now six sheets, with a total size of 68 inches by 72 inches. This map bearing the title "Map of the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, embracing a great part of Iowa, Illinois & Minnesota with charts of the Lakes, exhibiting the sections, the Soundings, the Geological Formations and the General Topography . . . Projected, engraved and published by John Farmer of Detroit." The map contained 9 insets showing certain portions on enlarged scale.

The continued and arduous labor connected with this last

map brought on a nervous illness from which he did not recover, and he died March 24, 1859.

He left surviving him his widow, Roxanna, two sons, Silas and John, and one daughter, Esther. The widow continued the business with her sons and daughter as R. Farmer & Company. In 1864 Silas Farmer took charge of the business which from that time was conducted as S. Farmer & Company, and buying the interest of John and Esther in 1866, and his mother's interest in 1868, he became the sole owner of the Farmer Map-making industry.

SILAS FARMER

Silas was born in Detroit June 6, 1839 and began to take an active interest in his father's business at an early age. Indeed, he claimed in a suit brought in 1872 that he was conversant with the business from the time he was eight years of age. Although only twenty years old when his father died, he became an active partner in the continuation of the map making and publishing business of R. Farmer & Company. His first copyright was taken out in 1865 under the name of S. Farmer & Company, for a new sectional map of Wisconsin, embracing part of Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota. In 1867 he took out three copyrights, two on the same date, one of a map of Lake Superior and the Mining Regions, the second a new Railroad and Township Map of Wisconsin, with portions of the surrounding states. The other, taken out January 1, 1867, was for a Railroad and Township map of Michigan and Chart of the Lakes.

In 1873 he copyrighted for the first time in his individual name the new official State Map of Michigan. This map engraved by the Calvert Lithographing Company, of Detroit, indicated the termination of an active and bitter litigation. That Company had employed Molitor, an employee of the United States Lake Survey at Detroit, to make outside of his official hours a map of Michigan and Wisconsin, which they intended to publish, thus furnishing for the first time a real

competitor to the Farmer business. There had been since 1843 a succession of Wisconsin maps made by Silas Chapman of Milwaukee, and Molitor made use of this and other sources in preparing his new map which was put on the market in 1871.

Thereupon Farmer brought suit in the U. S. Circuit Court in Detroit against the Calvert Lithographing Company and Molitor, claiming an infringement of the Farmer copyrights. The Lithographing Company filed a cross bill claiming that John Farmer had acted fraudulently in the issuance of his first map of Michigan and in his maps of Wisconsin wrongfully appropriating the work of others, and also claimed that Silas Farmer had issued in 1867 a map of Michigan, and although it was not in fact copyrighted and differed from his preceding maps, nevertheless he issued it as a copyrighted map. After a year, during which long and accusatory affidavits were filed, both parties evidently came to the conclusion that there was no profit in making maps if that meant litigation, and all suits were discontinued in November 1872, and the following year came out the Farmer map, lithographed by the Calvert Company which ceased to issue any maps of its own. Other suits for infringement of copyright were brought by Farmer against other map makers, but all were finally settled satisfactorily.

In addition to map making and publishing, which he continued until his death, Silas Farmer's attention was now turned to writing a history of his native city, and by the prodigious amount of work spent in the preparation, and in the investigation of local and outside records, he produced a really monumental work, which for the period it covers and the multitude of local subjects treated, can never be replaced. The first edition of this Book in two volumes—one biographical—was issued in 1884, and a second and third edition soon followed. In 1890 he published a *History of Detroit and Wayne County*. In 1897 in collaboration with another he published a work entitled *All About Cleveland*, a cyclopedia of information about that city. In the same year, as evidence

that his intellectual interests were not confined to Detroit, Eaton and Mains, publishers especially of Methodist works, issued *Champions of Christianity*, a book written by him. In 1901 he published *The Michigan Book*, which was his last written work as he died suddenly at night on December 28, 1902. He was born on the Farmer homestead near where the Farmer Block now stands, in which his office was located. He was always deeply interested in the Methodist Church, and was one of the founders in Detroit of the Y. M. C. A. His business descended to his son, Arthur, who continued it, but with less ability, for a few years, when he sold his plates to C. M. Burton and the Farmer family as publishers of maps of Michigan ceased to exist.

TAPPAN THE MAN AND TEACHER

BY CHARLES M. PERRY, PH. D.

(Professor of Philosophy in the University of Oklahoma)

IF we had been present on the campus some morning during the fifties of the nineteenth century, when the chapel bell rang, we should have seen Dr. Tappan come from the President's house and walk slowly toward the college buildings. He would have carried a cane and been followed by two large dogs.¹ One who knew him well writes, "On first view the dignity of Dr. Tappan was something awful; on further acquaintance, it seemed to fit him like a well-cut garment. He was a six-footer broad of shoulder and of ample girth."² He had a "grand head set on massive shoulders. A full suite of dark brown hair, worn rather long and consistently disordered, crowned and adorned the head. His face, which is familiar to the present generation through his picture, was pleasant and attractive, though never exhibiting levity, and rarely humor. The nose was large and somewhat Roman. The rather long side beard had not yet turned gray."³ The dogs were as a rule kept out of the chapel service but occasionally in their enthusiasm for Dr. Tappan, especially if there was much cheering on the part of the students, they invaded the chapel and sometimes became so restless that services had to be interrupted to put them out.⁴

Col. I. H. Elliott, one of his students, thus describes his conducting chapel exercises:

"He opens his Bible, and reads from the Psalms and Prophets, and comments as he reads. He is an orator, logical, earnest, ample in speech, intense and picturesque. He satisfies the eye. He had breadth and scope, resource, learning, he was original, thoughtful and profound and above all he had

For the first article in this series see the Magazine for January, 1926.

¹Dr. H. M. Hurd—Private letter.

²Utley, *Michigan Alumnus*, XII, 60-62.

³Cutcheon, *Michigan Alumnus*, I, 128-130.

⁴Dr. H. M. Hurd—Private letter.

a sense of justice and bravely spoke his thought. He spoke as the thunder-cloud speaks. He was an immense personality. Would that I could picture to you the mental grandeur of this splendid man with that fidelity the artist has given his physical form. He had no patience with pretense and hypocrisy, and scorned unmanly acts. It was a liberal education even for the stupid to be slightly acquainted with him.

"Whether his chapel prayers were answered or not, they were well worth listening to either in heaven or on earth, they were divine classics. During my four undergraduate years, I think I heard every one of his chapel prayers, and never once did he offer a suggestion to, or have a discussion or any difficulty with the Deity, as was the custom with the prayers of those days. He permitted the Lord to run the world to suit himself. He was a Presbyterian and often spoke from the pulpit of that church, but he had no use whatever for John Calvin, he was too broad and grand a man to stand upon a narrow creed. Once I heard him blaze out this sentence: 'Think of God doing anything for his own glory; why we would despise a man for doing that.'"⁵

Chapel was held every morning except Sunday, and on Saturday morning Tappan was accustomed to speak at length on current topics, politics, the university ideal, or any other subject that appealed to him.⁶ It was at Chapel that many of his most noteworthy cases of discipline were handled. Henry Clay White ('62 law) gives this account of such a case:

"One night in 1860 the students buried 'Physics' on the Campus with befitting obsequies. It proved to be a wild night, and the ceremonies were lurid, long, and loud. Among the accessories was a printed 'program,' which for pungency of ribald expression and prurient suggestions, was a 'hummer.'

"This production was well bruited over town, and it came out that the next morning the good doctor would 'take the matter up' with the boys at chapel. While only a freshman law student, and not required to attend chapel, I was curious

⁵Elliott, *Michigan Alumnus*, XX, 580.

⁶Dr. John Parker Stoddard, '59—Conversation with the writer.

to learn what course the Chancellor would pursue with the offense, and so attended.

"I never had seen Dr. Tappan in a public assembly before. I shall never forget the impression he made upon me, as he stood before us in his usual attitude, with massive head and form, posing in easy and genial dignity, the very personification of mental, physical, and moral breadth and strength.

"There was no touch of reprimand in voice or word. In a sympathetic and familiar way he began to talk about college songs. He quoted quite copiously from many of the most popular of that day, and showed perfect familiarity with them. I give the substance of an incident he related from an experience in which student versification had greatly blest him. He said that while in Europe the year previous, and passing through Sweden, off the usual route of travel, he was detained at an obscure inn for a few days by delay in receiving his mail. One rainy, dismal day, while alone and depressed by his surroundings, his overdue mail arrived, and the first package opened contained a printed copy of the song referred to by Mr. Cutcheon. The doctor said he had never heard of it before, and here in his talk he produced the identical copy, and read from it with droll gravity and humor: 'Where, Oh Where, Is Doctor Tappan?' He told us how the gloom had been dispelled from his spirits by that song. He said that the very fact that the students of Michigan should thus remember him and express their solicitude as to his *whereabouts*, cheered and inspired him.

"Then, as merely incidental, and by way of contrast, he referred in mild terms to the obnoxious print of the night before, and expressed the sincere hope that the high standard of the literature born of student enthusiasm at Michigan would not be lowered in the future. There was no moralizing, nor canting homily, but his talk was most salutary and effective. The good doctor was greeted,—and Leo and Buff were awakened from their slumbers, on that occasion,—by the hearty cheers of loyal students who loved the old Chancellor with sincere

devotion, some of whom still remain to cherish and revere his memory."

Andrew D. White tells of a similar happy handling of student discipline. Between the two main buildings in those days stood a wooden post bearing a bell which the janitor rang at every lecture hour. One winter night a sound of axes was heard and then a crash and all was still. Next morning the bell was not rung for chapel and it was found that the post had been chopped down and the bell carried off. Of course there was a lively interest to see what the President would do about it. Dr. Tappan did not threaten the wrong-doers or let the incident disturb his equanimity but addressed the students humorously at the close of morning prayers. He told them that there had doubtless been a mistake in their theory regarding the college bell. It would seem that some of them had believed that if the bell were destroyed time would cease and the university exercises be suspended, but time would go on just the same and lectures and exercises of every sort would be continued as usual. The only thing that had occurred was that some had thought best to dispense with the aid in keeping time which the regents of the University had so kindly supplied. Knowing that large numbers of students were not yet provided with watches, they had thoughtfully provided a bell and a man to ring it at the proper hours. The regents would be pleased to learn that the students at last felt able to dispense with the bell and save them the expense. The students were trying an interesting experiment. In European universities students got along without a bell; why should not the students of the University of Michigan? The President was glad to see the experiment tried in the interest of reducing expenses. Of course the rolls would be called in the lecture rooms promptly as usual, and, of course, the students would be present. If the experiment should succeed, the bell could be dispensed with forever, but if, after a suitable time, the students should want the bell back to remind them of the

¹White, *Michigan Alumnus*, VIII, 176-177.

hours, and would make proper request through him to the Regents, he trusted that they would allow them to restore it to its former position.

The students laughingly admitted themselves outwitted and greeted the speech with great applause. The faculty entered into the spirit of the matter and called the rolls more promptly than ever. The students, on the other hand, were reluctant about asking for excuses. The upshot of the whole matter was that a month or six weeks later a big jolly student arose in chapel and asked permission to make a motion. The motion was that the president of the University be requested to let the students restore the bell. The proposal was graciously received, put before the house in proper parliamentary form, and carried unanimously. A few mornings later the bell was in place.⁸

Dr. Tappan impressed the students as being a "man's man." He might have the accent of the "effete East" but he was a man of convictions, a fighter, and a man who could speak with great candor upon occasion. Some students once stole the chapel Bible and threw it into the vault of the University water closet. Dr. Tappan took the matter up in chapel and spoke with righteous indignation. It is needless to say that he did not descend to vulgarities but he spoke with great precision and force. He did not want to know the name of the man who committed the offence; he only wished such a man were not in the University. He then stated in no uncertain language what he thought would be a suitable monument to the character of the perpetrator.⁹ Tappan's being able to make such a statement with dignity is one of the keys to his character. He was not trying to be amusing; he was condemning sacrilege with the most effective language at his command.

Another incident shows how happily he could handle a disturbance in the class room, even using it for purposes of instruction. Watson Ambruster tells the following story in the *Michigan Alumnus*: One day a mischievous youth, who cared

⁸White, *Autobiography*, I, 277-278.

⁹Dr. John Parker Stoddard—Conversation with the writer.

little about Kant or Cousin, tied one of Leo's fore paws close to his head, and the great dog went limping up the aisle to the Doctor's chair on the platform. His master quietly cut the cord, and then the huge beast placed his fore paws on the arm of the President's chair, and testified to his gratitude by licking the latter's cheek. Dr. Tappan without a word of reproof for the indignity that had been put upon his pet, placed one hand on the great dog's head, looked him in the face, and for half an hour discoursed to him on canine nature and the possibility of the existence of a canine soul. The discourse was as delightful as it was learned, as replete with the happiest turns as it was with the most profound knowledge and the most impressive speculative inquiry. There was more than one member of the class who entertained the belief that Leo understood it all much better than the offending student.¹⁰

And now about Dr. Tappan's methods of teaching. Under the title, *Step from the New World to the Old*, he wrote two fascinating volumes on a sojourn of a few weeks by weaving romantic associations about every object and place, and by discussing social, political and historical issues. This is doubtless a clue to his teaching. Rudolph Brunn^unow, his grandson, who later became professor of oriental subjects at the University of Heidelberg, stated in an address that he gave at Ann Arbor at the time of the unveiling of the bas-relief of President Tappan in 1914 that he could trace back his choice of oriental studies as his life work to the wonderfully impressive way in which Dr. Tappan used to relate to him the story of Joseph and his sojourn in Egypt, while they were in Ann Arbor. He never tired of hearing it; he could still see his grandfather's figure and hear the tones of his voice; and the romantic interest which he wove around the scenes of the Biblical story, had left an impression on Brunn^unow's youthful mind that had never been effaced and that led him on as he grew older to an ever increasing love for the Ancient East.¹¹

Dr. Tappan's method is shown in his lecture notes on Moral

¹⁰Ambruster, *Michigan Alumnus*, VIII, 11-13.

¹¹Brunnow, *Michigan Alumnus*, XX, 577.

Philosophy.¹² They are not for the most part written out in connected statements but consist of thought provoking sentences, phrases and references, which undoubtedly afforded him opportunity for numerous digressions. In these digressions he was at his best, placing the history, the thought, and the art of all time before his students. Part of the time that he was at the University he taught English Literature, handling the subject by reading the authors and commenting upon certain passages. Tennyson, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, and Shelley were taught in this fashion. He read the working-class poet, Gerald Massey, with such great enthusiasm that some of the students rushed away to buy Massey's works.¹³ The influence of this kind of teaching cannot be overestimated.

As intimated, elsewhere, he said what he thought on social and religious questions. Coming as he did out of a conservative profession and living at the time he did, he was not consistently liberal. In the perspective of the twentieth century his idea of the right relation of husband and wife, for instance, as set forth in the notes on Moral Philosophy seems antiquated. He would have "Protective generosity etc., on the part of the husband—gentleness—submission etc., on the part of the wife."¹⁴ And under "amusements" he has this to say: "Seriousness should habitually pervade every mind—The great ends of our being should make us serious—*amusements should always be made to contribute to our mental or physical health and thought.*"¹⁵ Not very amusing, we should say. In the discussion of religion, also, the spirit of his early training appears. "Man is a sinner and therefore is subject to retributive justice." "As a sinner also he is necessarily miserable—Now there is nothing in philosophy to relieve him from retributive justice The will and affections are corrupt—a revelation to the

¹²Tappan Lecture Notes on Moral Philosophy, Manuscript, General Library, University of Michigan.

¹³Dr. John Parker Stoddard—Conversation with the writer.

¹⁴Tappan Lecture Notes on Moral Philosophy, Manuscript, General Library, University of Michigan, 80.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, 82.

Reason does not correct and purify these—" Religion "proposes to shelter from retributive justice" and "to regenerate humanity."¹⁶

"Religion supplies a special revelation...."¹⁷ It is evident from this that, in spite of his refutation of Edwardian determinism, he was teaching his students a good deal of orthodox theology.

In discussing public questions, however, he struck a more liberal note. His position on the liquor question is well known. He approved the use of fermented beverages and condemned distilled liquors. He cited instances in which he and distinguished Europeans had stopped at beer gardens after church on Sunday. He told the students, both in class and in chapel, that if they were down town and felt like having a glass of beer to go into a German saloon and get it. At one time when there was great temperance excitement among the religious element a short, stupid fellow was deputed to see the President and request him to discontinue the use of wine in his home. The boy reported that Dr. Tappan received him with scant ceremony and refused to consider his recommendation.¹⁸ It is possible that this seeming radicalism was only another aspect of his conservatism—he was, in his attitude toward the liquor question, the aristocratic individualist facing the democratic mob.

One mark of his teaching was that he took the students into his confidence regarding his ideals and his controversies. He stated in his Review of his administration that his aim had been to make the young men educated at the University thoroughly comprehend the idea of a university.¹⁹ Dr. Stoddard states that he talked of the idea of a real university to his classes and that the students accepted it. While he was abroad in 1853 he took pains to write from Berlin a letter to the graduating class; after describing some of the schools in Berlin and referring to the Prussian educational system, he

¹⁶*Ibid.*, 119-121.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, 68.

¹⁸Dr. John Parker Stoddard—Conversation with the writer.

¹⁹Tappan, *Review of his Connection with the University of Michigan*, 6.

proceeds to say: "You who have been educated in the University cannot feel indifferent to the educational system of our State, and cannot refuse to lend your aid to the perfecting of that system. We have made a good beginning, but much remains to be done. I hope you will not lose yourselves either in commerce or in politics, but in the midst of your pursuits, whatever they may be, will stand shoulder to shoulder, with all the enlightened friends of education in Michigan, to develop every form of education to the most perfect degree. It would be a happy thing for our State if some of our young men could enter the Normal, Artisan, and Agricultural Schools of Prussia, and some the University, that they might become practically acquainted with the working of the system, and then return home to apply the fruits of their observation and experience. It would be a noble thing for the State to send some abroad for that purpose." Further in the same letter, speaking of Humbolt he says: "And what does his example teach us? Is it not that the gifts of fortune and position are but secondary to the gifts of mind and the acquisition of knowledge; that to live for the true and the good—to live for humanity, is the highest wisdom and dignity and the only certain earthly immortality? Be inspired by such an example, and forget not the claims which your country and mankind have upon your best services."²⁰ This was the man himself and this was the basis of their love and loyalty.

Tappan also took his students into his confidence in his controversies. He came back from the legislature once and told them that the legislature was giving five dollars for the insane asylum to every one dollar for the University, and concluded with the remark: "I tell you if you want to get money from this legislature you must plead insanity."²¹ As a result of such a policy, or series of indiscretions if you will, the better and more spirited class of students stood with him in every conflict. They were with him during the newspaper attack of 1853 and 1854; they were his best supporters during

²⁰Detroit Free Press, Aug. 10, 1853.

²¹Dr. John Parker Stoddard—Conversation with the writer.

the fight with the Regents over the code of rules; and they were his best friends at the time of his dismissal. Added to his glowing imagination and his statesmanlike idealism he was a big boy, capable of great generosity and stirring defiance.

In his more personal relations with the students Dr. Tappan seldom failed to win their esteem and affection. Both Tappan and his family were "cordial, unreserved, unostentatious, hospitable, kind." While he was never familiar and his attitude was one of kindly condescension, that bearing did not offend against the ordinary relations of instructor and student.²² When he was driven from his post they felt like doing "deeds of desperate revenge."²³ Even fifty years after he had left the University, his "boys," in many cases men of wide experience, would recall him with marks of deepest affection.

Numerous stories are told of his kindness to individual students. Mr. Utley tells of one instance in particular. A young man applied for admission who had been expelled from a college in a neighboring state on account of his unorthodox religious views. After listening to him intently and drawing him out, so as to get an idea of his character, Dr. Tappan said good-naturedly: "I don't think you will do our students any harm, and I hope they may be able to convince you of the error of your views; you may be admitted to the University." The boy proved to be an industrious, faithful student, and spent six years there, earning his living most of the time by menial labor such as sawing wood and digging cellars. While there he was very sick and helpless for several months with inflammation of the lungs. Dr. Tappan personally, together with members of his family, cared for him, nursed him and provided him with medical attendance, as well as the necessities of the sick room. This man later became a prominent and highly respected citizen of a neighboring state.²⁴

And this boy was not the only one who received kindly attentions from Dr. Tappan. There were many students who

²²Pilcher, *A Surgical Pilgrim's Progress*, 100-103.

²³Utley, *Michigan Alumnus*, XII, 61.

²⁴Utley, *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, V, 41.

were seeking an education under disadvantageous circumstances. Some were orphans, homeless and friendless; others were children of poor parents, compelled to earn their living; some were stricken down with disease among comparative strangers; others toiled under great despondency. Dr. Tappan did not wait for such cases to be brought to his attention, he sought them out. There are no records, in the archives, of these kindly deeds.²⁵

In his relations with the faculty Dr. Tappan was not so fortunate. His great virtue was his farsightedness; in the bramble of immediate human relationships he was soon lost. Being big, hearty, frank and generous himself, he was likely to take others as being as worthy of confidence as he was and to commit himself to their plans and suggestions without sufficient investigation. Once he had put his hands to the plow he was too stubborn to take them back. Furthermore, he seemed to get fixed aversions to certain members of his staff. It was true that these men were not the high-minded gentlemen and Platonists that he wished them to be, but they were men of considerable merit, and were often shrewder than he was, as it was proved in the sequel. And these aversions frequently betrayed him into harsh encounters which stood against him later. Coupled with these traits was an extreme sensitiveness. We have witnessed how one of the newspapers in the early attack upon him charged him with having sought the position and with using dishonest means to get it. This stung him so deeply that he denied the charge several times during subsequent years, even taking the matter up in the first page of the Review of his connection with the University of Michigan. He also allowed men in official relations to him to tell him about each other's utterances and letters. When Haven wrote a letter to Dr. Patterson, one of the Regents, reflecting on Tappan's administration, the fact soon found its way to Tappan's ears. When the trouble was on over the resolutions passed by the Methodist conference in 1857 con-

²⁵*Ibid.*, 41-42.

demning the moral condition of the University, Prof. Winchell was reported to Tappan as having exulted over them in a private conversation with one of the professors.²⁶ The natural result was a whirlpool of intrigue and counter intrigue. Men of outstanding character like White, Frieze, and Cooley believed in Tappan and would have stopped the conflict if it had been possible, but they were helpless.²⁷

Tappan's relations with the people of the town were typical of his character and temperament. Dr. Stoddard has given us a good word picture of the President as he looked going down town to market: He wore a sack coat, usually a little longer than the ordinary coat; his hat was soft felt with moderately wide rim, tipped a little on one side; on one arm was a big basket; in the other hand was a cane which he swung freely in the air and brought down occasionally on the sidewalk with a big thump; and behind him walked a large dog.²⁸ It is easy to imagine him going into a store or market when on such an excursion. There would be considerable hearty good will on both sides, mixed with condescension on his part. In his relation to the town there was a little of the air of the old Patroon coming down to his manorial village. Contributing to this impression, he and Mrs. Tappan were very kind to the poor of Ann Arbor and freely dispensed charity.

But in this frontier community there were those who resented this attitude. Many people in Ann Arbor and elsewhere in the State interpreted Tappan's dignity as pomposity. His experience with the legislature proved that he could never have made a fortune as a lobbyist. Neither he nor his family were ever generally popular in Ann Arbor or in Lansing. They were charged with being aristocrats and exclusives.²⁹ Mrs. Tappan is said to have remarked once in an assembly of Michigan women that she and the Doctor considered themselves as missionaries to the West, and the story spread far

²⁶Tappan, *Review of His Connection with the University of Michigan*, 13-14.

²⁷White, *Autobiography*, I, 280.

²⁸Dr. John Parker Stoddard—Conversation with the writer.

²⁹Utley, *Michigan Alumnus*, XII, 61.

and wide greatly to Tappan's disadvantage.³⁰ Tappan was successful with two classes of people. The first were those men and women who occupied assured positions and were as confident of their own worth as he was of his. Men like Chancellor Farnsworth, Regent Charles H. Palmer, Professors Henry S. Frieze, and Andrew D. White were in this class. Either they were sure enough of themselves not to take offence easily, or Dr. Tappan was more careful in dealing with them. The other class that he got along well with was the students and others who did not resent his condescension. The students naturally acknowledged his superior standing without feeling any loss of dignity, and the poor people who partook of his bounty were not likely to resent anything whatever. The people with whom he was at outs were the "new men" who had come up from obscurity by the way of perseverance and hard knocks and often by a somewhat questionable exercise of wit. Regent Bishop, Wilbur F. Storey, and the men who were engaged in the rough-and tumble of politics belonged to this class. If Tappan had had only the grandees, the young enthusiasts and the permanently poor to deal with he could have displayed all of his great qualities. His trouble was that he could neither understand nor abide those products of democracy who, without culture, managed to succeed by hook or crook, or by unction or piety.

Tappan was a man of mixed qualities. On small occasions he was likely to be long-winded and tedious. His enemies during the time of the trouble with the newspapers always dropped in on his long speeches and their complaints were loud. Dr. Stoddard admits that no one could be duller than Dr. Tappan when his theme failed to take hold of him. But on great occasions he reached the heights of genius. White mentions an off-hand speech which he made on the occasion of his accepting a cast of the Laocoon from a senior class as being "one of the noblest orations" he ever heard. Also on minor occasions, in the class room, when he felt free to

³⁰White, *Autobiography*, I, 279.

digress, his imagination would soar and he would give the students romantic glimpses into literature, history and philosophy. In cases of student discipline he showed remarkable shrewdness but in handling political situations he showed the ingenuousness of a child.

(To be continued)

HISTORY OF THE MICHIGAN STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MRS. ANNA A. PALMER

BY IRMA T. JONES

LANSING

CONCERNING the work of the fourth administration, the words of Mrs. Anna A. Palmer, elected president of the Federation at the Saginaw convention, give a succinct review of work accomplished, leaving little more to be added. The words of different presidents impart a personal touch to these chronicles likely to increase their value in after years.

"Present at the organization of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs at Lansing, and a member of the Committee that drew up its first Constitution, I watched the growth of the Federation with great interest, and when at the third annual meeting held in Saginaw in the fall of 1897 I was elected president I was indeed proud to have the honor of being at the head of so large and influential an organization of intelligent womanhood."

The other officers elected at that time were: First vice-president, Mrs. Martha A. Keating, Muskegon; second vice-president, Mrs. Frank E. Withey, Manistee; recording secretary, Mrs. Florence I. Bulson, Jackson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Pamela A. Patterson, Detroit; treasurer, Mrs. Mary L. Ambler, Northville; directors, Miss Flora J. Beadle of Hastings, Mrs. Belle M. Perry of Charlotte, Mrs. I. M. Turner of Grand Rapids, Mrs. Clara W. Raynor of Adrian.

After the close of the enthusiastic convention in Saginaw, the Board of Managers held its first business meeting in the parlor of the Bancroft House in that city. Members of the standing committees were appointed and a special committee

was named to visit the State Teachers' Association in the interest of the special committee on education. A list of the Federation's standing committees at that time may be interesting, to show both how the organization was finding broadening lines of activity, and as a contrast to the greatly changed list of the present.

1. A Local Arrangement Committee
2. Lecture Course
3. Club Organization
4. Program
5. Household Economics
6. Legislative Committee
7. University Committee

The mid-year meeting of the Board of Managers was held at Lansing, April 18 and 19, 1898, in the State Library. All Board members were present and there was much business to transact and the hours of the two days meeting were full indeed. A request from Mrs. Henrotin, president of the General Federation, for the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the Association of Collegiate Alumnae was complied with.

The Board of Managers was entertained at luncheon at the home of Mrs. Irma T. Jones.

The program for the Fourth Annual Meeting to be held at Manistee was submitted in outline by Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard Thompson, chairman of the program committee, and was approved by the Board. On motion of Mrs. Belle M. Perry, the date of the Annual meeting for that year was changed to the 3rd week in October to suit the convenience of the Lakeside Club, by whom the Federation was to be entertained at Manistee. Finances of the Federation were low and the president was authorized to borrow fifty dollars to meet necessary expenses. A special committee on credentials for the fall meeting was appointed, also a committee on badge pins.

Notice was given of a proposed change in the Constitution so that the exact date of the Annual meeting could be fixed.



MRS. ANNA PALMER, SAGINAW
Fourth President State Federation of Women's Clubs



by the Board of Managers. This change was adopted at the meeting of the Federation in Manistee.

At the meeting of the Biennial of the General Federation held in Denver, in the spring of 1898, opening date, June 21, Michigan was represented by 16 delegates and secured a place on the General Federation Board by the election of Mrs. Emma Augusta Fox as secretary of that body. The honor greatly pleased the Michigan women and when Mrs. Fox was re-elected it was generally conceded that the General Federation had never been served by a more capable officer. Mrs. Della Foote Perkins of Grand Rapids had a place on the program of that Biennial and we felt that Michigan had a large part in this greatest of women's meetings.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs was held in the Congregational Church of Manistee, October 25, 26, and 27. In spite of distance and unusually stormy weather 83 clubs represented by 110 delegates responded to the invitation of the Lakeside Club, the hostess of the Federation. The work of this convention began with a meeting of the Board of Managers. Six clubs were admitted to membership, making eight clubs added during the year, and two withdrawn, leaving the membership 97 clubs.

On the second day of the Convention, Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, the newly elected president of the General Federation, was present and in the evening gave an address. She said Michigan was the first State to honor her with an invitation to attend its annual meeting.

The very complete and inspiring report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Pamela A. Patterson, was ordered printed for distribution among the clubs.

A letter from Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, the well-known author, was read, urging club women to take a greater interest in the humane work of the protection of domestic animals and of song birds.

The appointment of an Art committee was recommended by the president and ordered by the Convention. A resolution

asking the Legislature to pass an act to incorporate women's clubs was passed. Among the many good papers and addresses none attracted more general attention and interest than the address on "Forestry" by Mrs. Martha E. Root of Bay City. This was the first time the subject of Forestry had been given much prominence by the Michigan State Federation, and this address led to the appointment of another important standing committee, "On Forestry."

Manistee being a lumber center, the large number of men in the audience gave great attention to Mrs. Root's plea for reforestation of our denuded pine lands. The great work of this Convention seems to have been that of originating the two standing committees, Art and Forestry, which ever since have done most valuable work in the organization.

Only the most important of the excellent resolutions adopted at the close of the Convention may be quoted, viz: "Resolved, That we commend to all federated clubs the consideration of forestry, the work and need of humane societies, especially in relation to domestic animals and the protection of bird life; also the introduction of industrial education as a part of our public school work."

Martha A. Keating,
Irma T. Jones,
Josephine M. Gould,
Committee on Resolutions.

The first club Manual of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs was published in the autumn of 1898 under the painstaking supervision of Mrs. Belle McArthur Perry, chairman of the Printing Committee.

Interesting data from the report of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Pamela A. Patterson, are as follows: "Responding to a call for reports, 70 of the 94 clubs in the State Federation sent interesting replies, showing that a great multiplicity of subjects had been treated during the year. These themes ranged from Household Economics through the mazes of History, and the delights of Literature to questions of Civil Government."

Mrs. Patterson's carefully compiled report shows that including the clubs received at the meeting at Manistee, the Federation had passed the one hundred mark and numbered 102 clubs.

"Fraternal relations of the clubs of adjacent towns had been strengthened and social days are fast becoming a feature of every club. Reciprocity as understood by the Federation has been generally adopted, and greater than all else is the tendency of the clubs to devote more time to practical work in the community in which they are located, and less to purely individual culture."

Among the clubs reporting were 8 large department clubs, viz: The Ladies Literary of Grand Rapids; the Twentieth Century Club of Detroit; The Traverse City Woman's Club; The Mendon Woman's Club; The Lakeside Club of Manistee; The Detroit Review Club; The Grand Haven Woman's Club; and the Battle Creek Woman's League. All these had done unusual educational and philanthropic work. Each of the clubs mentioned in this valuable record is credited with some significant and important work; history-making work, and broadening endeavor.

Only a single paragraph more is permissible within this limited space: "A valuable auxiliary to the Federation is the Michigan Woman's Press Association. This organization during its nine years of existence has discovered many workers in the literary and newspaper field. Not a few of its members are authors of valuable books and contributions from them are found in leading periodicals, some of the best uncredited work being also theirs. Many are found on the staff of city dailies and as reporters they are many and valued. The Association strives to lift Journalism (within the circle of its influence) above narrowness, unjust, partial or flippant treatment of any subject, and to use the pen for the moral uplifting of society. To judge from the activity everywhere apparent, the work of the clubs in the State Federation is not only moving on but rushing in a resistless current and is destined to

fulfill the highest possible purposes if rightly directed. Self is retreating into the background and the altruistic spirit is growing and blessing every community where women's clubs are located."

Mrs. Palmer closes her review of Federation activity during her administration with these significant words: "The year's work was satisfactory in that the Federation had grown in numbers and influence; had added some most important committees to broaden its work and stood more than ever for the promotion of all good things for home and state."

ANNA A. PALMER

Fourth President of the Michigan State
Federation of Women's Clubs.

MICHIGAN COPYRIGHTS

(Continued from the January issue, 1927)

89. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 24th day of October, A. D. 1851, Ira Mayhew of Monroe in said District, hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court the title of a book, the title to which is in the words following, that is to say: "Account Books to be used in connection with Mayhew's Practical Book-Keeping. Day-Book, Third form of Accounts. To be used in connection with a Ledger. Deliver all things in number and weight, and put all in writing that thou givest out or receivest in.—Ecclesiasticus Xlii 7. The right whereof he claims as author, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

90. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 24th day of October, A. D. 1851, Ira Mayhew of Monroe in said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title to which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Account Books to be used in connection with Mayhew's Practical Bookkeeping. Journal Fourth Form of Accounts. To be used in connection with a Ledger. Deliver all things in number and weight, and put all in writing that thou givest out or receivest in.—Ecclesiasticus xlii 7." The right whereof he claims as author in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

No. 91. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 24th day of October, A. D. 1851, Ira Mayhew of Monroe in said District hath deposited in the Office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title to which is in the words following, that is to say: "Account Books to be used in connection with Mayhew's Practical Book-keeping Ledger. Third Form of Accounts. To be used in connection with a Day-Book. Deliver all things in number and weight, and put all in writing that thou givest out or receivest in.—Ecclesiasticus xlii 7." The right whereof he claims as author in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

The original spelling, punctuation, and capitalization have been retained except where they would confuse.

92. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 24th day of October, A. D. 1851, Ira Mayhew, of Monroe in said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Book, the title to which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Account Books to be used in connection with Mayhew's Practical Book-keeping Ledger. Fourth Form of Accounts. To be used in connection with a Journal. Deliver all things in number and weight, and put all in writing that thou givest out or receivest in.—Ecclesiasticus xlii 7." The right whereof he claims as author, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

93. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on this 24th day of October, A. D. 1851, Ira Mayhew, of Monroe in said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Book, the title to which is in the words, and figures following, that is to say: "Account Books to be used in connection with Mayhew's Practical Book-keeping. Ledger. Second Form of Accounts. This is the only Book required in solving the Examples for Practice in this Form of Accounts. Deliver all things in number and weight, and put all in writing that thou givest out or receivest in.—Ecclesiasticus xlii 7." The right whereof he claims as author, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

94. District of Michigan, to wit: Be it remembered, that on the Third day of November, Anno Domini, 1851, George Brewster of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words following, to wit: "The Western Literary Magazine And Journal of Education, Science, Arts and Morals. By George Brewster, Editor. Columbus. Published by the Editor, 1851." The right whereof he claims as Proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk U. S. Dist. Ct., Michigan.

95. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on this twenty-first day of November, Anno Domini, 1851, Alexander McFarren of Detroit, in said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words following, to wit: "The Veteran Hero. A Funeral Discourse delivered in the First Presbyterian Church of De-

troit, Michigan, on the 18th of April, 1851, at the interment of the remains of the late Hugh Brady, Brevet Major General of the United States Army. By George Duffield, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Published by Request." The right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting Copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

96. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this first day of December, in the year of Our Lord, eighteen hundred and fifty one, William T. Young of Detroit in said District hath deposited in this Office the title of a book, the title of which is in the words following to wit: "Sketch of the Life and Public Services of General Lewis Cass, with the pamphlet on the Right of Search, and some of his speeches on the great political questions of the day. By William T. Young. Detroit, Michigan." The right whereof he claims as author in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

97. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this fourteenth day of April Anno Domini, 1852, Alvah Bradish, of Detroit in said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a work of Art, the title of which is in the words following, to wit: "A Work of Art, being a Bust of Dr. Z. Pitcher by Alvah Bradish." The right whereof he claims as designer and proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

99. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on this 13th day of May 1852, John N. Ingersoll, of Detroit in said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Magazine, the title of which is in the words and figures following, to wit: "The Monthly Hesperian and American Literary Magazine." The right whereof he claims as editor and proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

100. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 20th day of May, A. D. 1852, Mary A. Shadd, of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court, the title of a Pamphlet Book, the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"A Plea for Emigration, or Notes of Canada West, in its Moral, Social and Political aspect; with suggestions respecting Mexico, West Indies, and Vancouver's Island, for the Information of Colored Emigrants. By Mary A. Shadd." The right whereof she claims as author in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

101. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 23rd day of August Anno Domini, 1852, George W. Pattison of Detroit in said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Weekly Newspaper, the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Michigan Organ. Temperance (The Maine Liquor Law.) \$1 a Year. Published Weekly at the Pattison Printing House." The right whereof he claims as Editor and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

102. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 22nd day of September Anno Domini 1852, Edward J. Woolley of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court the title of a book the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Woolley's improved ruled Ledger. By Edward J. Woolley." The right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

103. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 27th day of September A. D. 1852 Edward J. Woolley of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Woolley's Improved Ruled Journal. By Edward J. Woolley." The right whereof he claims as Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

104. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1852, Alexander Schrader, of Detroit in said District, hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said court the title of an Lithographic Engraving the title of which is in the words following, that is to say: "General Scott drilling U. S. Citizens

in one year." The right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 30th Sept. 1852 before me, clerk of said Court personally appeared Alexander Schrader above named, and acknowledged that he had sold, and conveyed the above copy-right to Benjamin Rudolph of said District and had on this day executed to said Rudolph an assignment thereof. Taken and acknowledged before me, Sept. 30, 1852. Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk, Alexander Schrader.

105. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Second day of October, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty two, Kenneth Cameron of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words, following, that is to say: "A Short Essay in answer to the Question, Is there, or is there not, any one passage in the Bible, in which God sanctions the drinking of any kind of intoxicating liquor? In two parts. Part 1st.—Showing that the drinking of intoxicating liquors is opposed to the principles of the Bible. Part 2nd.—Showing by the context and strict construction of the several passages bearing on the subject, that God has not sanctioned the drinking of any kind of intoxicating liquor. By Kenneth Cameron, A back-woodsman in North America. Detroit: Printed at the Pattison Printing House, 1852." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

106. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1852, Mrs. Electa M. Sheldon of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words following, that is to say: "Eva Williams, or Woman's Mission, by Mrs. Electa M. Sheldon." The right whereof she claims as Authoress and Proprietress in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

Returned to Washington up to this day, Dec. 18, 1852.

107. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 28th day of Dec. Anno Domini, 1852, Alexander Gibson hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Book the title of which

is in the words following, that is to say: "On the Temperament, or Physiology for the People. A new Science, and a complete key to the Human Mind, by the knowledge of which one person can read the character of another at a single glance. By Dr. Alex. Gibson, Also containing specific directions for the perfection of characters, and the Improvement of children. Based on scientific principles, and entirely supercedes Phrenology." The right whereof he claims as author and Proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

108. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 29th day of December A. D. 1852, Louis Fasquelle of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words following that is to say: "A Key to the Exercises of Fasquelle's New French Method, with occasional notes and references to the rules. By Louis Fasquelle, LL. D. Prof. of Modern Languages in the University of Michigan, Editor of 'Telemaque,' with Grammatical and Idiomatical references, &c." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

109. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan: District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 30th day of December, A. D. 1852, G. Taylor of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words following, that is to say: "The Rumseller's Indignation Meeting: A Satirical Essay on the opposition of Manufacturers and Dealers in Intoxicating Drinks to the Maine Liquor Law: With a sketch of the state and prospects of the cause of temperance in the State of Michigan. By Rev. G. Taylor, Grand Scribe of the Sons of Temperance of the Jurisdiction of Michigan." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

110. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 4th day of January, A. D. 1853, Robert Gurger and Cuno Dix of said District have deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court a Lithographic Engraving, the title of which is in the words following, that is to say: "Detroit 1852. Lithographed by R. Burger. Printed and Published by Cuno Dix." The right whereof they claim as Authors and Pro-

prietors in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

111. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 7th day of January, A. D. 1853, Esek C. Roberts of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book the title of which is in the words following, that is to say: "A Synopsis of an Essay. Or an Article showing the results of seven years' cultivation and experiments made on the cause and cure of the potatoe rot. By E. C. Roberts of Salem, Washtenaw County and State of Michigan." The right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

112. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Tenth day of March Anno Domini, 1853, George Henderson, of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Label, the title of which is in the words following, that is to say: "The American Magic Soap. Invented by N. J. Clark, 1853." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

113. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1853 John Farmer, of said District hath deposited in the office of said Court, the title of a Map, the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Map of the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, embracing a great part of the States of Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota, and the whole Mineral Region, with charts of the Lakes; exhibiting the sections, the soundings, the geological formations and the general topography compiled from the Topographical Departments, from the latest Geological, Nautical, and Linear Surveys, and from other authentic sources. Projected, engraved and Published, by John Farmer of Detroit. Part First." The right whereof he claims as author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

Rec'd and filed the above Map, June 10, 1853.

114. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Ninth day

of July Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty three, Mrs. Electa M. Sheldon of said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words following, that is to say: "Chapters in the Early History of Michigan. By Mrs. Electa M. Sheldon." The right whereof she claims as Authoress and Proprietress in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

115. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 13th day of July, A. D. 1853, Louis Fasquelle, of said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words following, that is to say: "Translation, composition, conversation: The Colloquial French Reader: Or Interesting Narratives in French, for translation, accompanied by conversational exercises. With grammatical and Idiomatical references to Fasquelle's New French Method, the explanation of the most difficult passages, and a Copious Vocabulary. By Louis Fasquelle, LL. D. Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Michigan, corresponding member of the National Institute, Washington, author of A New Method of learning the French Language, Editor of *Telemaque*, With Grammatical references, etc." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Amend the several Acts respecting Copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

No. 116. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 24th day of July, Anno Domini, 1853, Alexander R. Tiffany of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words following, that is to say: "A Treatise on the Criminal Law of the State of Michigan, with Precedents of Indictments, and Forms in Proceedings, before Magistrates in Criminal Cases. By Alexander R. Tiffany, Counsellor at Law." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

117. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this First day of September Anno Domini 1853, S. D. Elwood of said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Lake Superior. By R. Hosmer, Esq." The right whereof he claims as Proprietor and Publisher, in conformity with an Act of Con-

gress, entitled, "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

118. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this First day of September Anno Domini, 1853, S. D. Elwood of said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Text Book of Agriculture, intended for the use of schools, academies and colleges in the United States. By C. Fox." The right whereof he claims as proprietor and Publisher in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

District of Michigan: The above Copyright was Transferred by S. D. Elwood to Mrs. Maria Fox, by a written assignment of Copy-right, signed by said Elwood, Dated September 1st, 1856, and attached to the Certificate of Copyright. Detroit, Feb. 24, 1857. Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

119. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this First day of October in the year of Our Lord, eighteen hundred and fifty three, Samuel Wise of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, that is to say: "An examination of the Prophets and the New Testament, on the question of slavery, or oppressions of various kinds. By Eld. S. Wise, Pastor of the F. D. B. Church in Commerce." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

120. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 26th day of October Anno Domini, 1853, Freeman Yates, of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words following, that is to say: "The Maine Law; A complete history of its origin, operation, and progress. (Now also the axe is laid unto the root of the tree; and every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire.) By Rev. Freeman Yates." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

121. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Second day of November, Anno Domini, 1853, I. D. Johnston, of said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words following, that is to say: "I. D. Johnston's Detroit City Directory and Business Advertiser for 1853-4. Price 10 Shillings." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

122. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Fifteenth day of November A. D. 1853, Dr. William B. McCrum of said District hath deposited in the Office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words, following, that is to say: "The Horseman's Friend. A Pocket Counsellor, containing Fifty two Receipts for the Farmer and Horse-Dealer." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

Forwarded List to Sec. of State's Office, Dec. 16, 1853.

123. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 16th day of December A. D. 1853, John T. Travers, of said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Label, the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Dr. J. T. Travers' Fever and Ague Mixture, and Pills. To be taken in any form of intermittent fever. It has never been known to fail in effecting a Cure, even in the most obstinate cases, if properly taken, according to directions. Price \$1.50 per bottle. For sale at his drug-store, Port Huron, Michigan. Commercial Print, Port Huron." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Amend the several Acts respecting Copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

128. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 30th day of December A. D. 1853, Henry W. Nall of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a label, the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Nall's Fever and Ague Destroyer." The right whereof he claims as

Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

129. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Second day of February A. D. 1854, Mrs. Electa M. Sheldon of said District hath deposited in the Office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "The Lawyer's Wife, or Woman's Mission. By Ethelda Medescon. My bride, My wife, My life, Oh, we will walk this world. Yoked in all exercises of noble aim; And so through those dark gates across the wild That no man knows." The right whereof she claims as Authoress and Proprietress in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

132. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this seventh day of February A. D. 1854, George F. Turrill and Maurice Solomons of said District, have deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Label, the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Compound Calyptra Syrup, containing no Mineral Poisons. A purifier and invigorator of the entire system, and a certain cure for coughs, colds, influenza, asthma, and Incipient Consumption, a tonic and alternative, unsurpassed in the cure of general debility, and all diseases having their origin in imperfect Digestion or a deranged condition of the stomach and Liver. Prepared only by Turrill and Solomons, Sole Proprietors, under the National Hotel. Detroit." The right whereof they claim as Authors and Proprietors in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

133. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 9th day of February A. D. 1854, Dr. Julius Bazzett, of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Dr. Bazzett's Pocket Farrier, containing all the most valuable prescriptions and Approved Remedies, Accurately Proportioned and properly adapted to every known disease to which the Horse is incident. Also Particular directions for feeding, bleeding, purging, nicking, and docking; the secret art of subduing wild horses, directions for making them lie down, etc. etc. By Dr. Bazzett, Professor of Veterinary Surgery." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in

conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

134. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 10th day of Feb'y. A. D. 1854, William Hancock of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Map, the title of which is in the words following, that is to say: "Map of St. Clair, St. Clair County, Mich. Surveyed and Published by Wm. Hancock, Surveyor, St. Clair." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

135. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 17th day of February A. D. 1854, Lydia H. Carpenter of said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "The Celestial System Portrayed by a Circle of Spirit Teachers. By Lydia H. Carpenter. Medium, 1854." The right whereof she claims as Authoress and Proprietress, in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

136. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 9th day of March A. D. 1854, Lyman Lovewell of said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words following, that is to say: "Washington. A Poem, By the Rev. Lyman Lovewell, New Hudson, Michigan." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the Several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

137. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 22nd day of April A. D. 1854, L. A. Alford of said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words following, that is to say: "The Brilliant West, or Life Scenes and Thrilling Sketches, Legends and Oral Traditions of Western Life. By Revd. L. A. Alford, Editor of the Union Sunday School Visitor. Published at Hillsdale, Mich." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Con-

gress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

138. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 25th day of April A. D. 1854, John G. Morse of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Ten Premium Papers on Sixteen Subjects. Agricultural and Horticultural, and other Papers, by John G. Morse Ann Arbor, Cole and Gardiner Printers, 1853." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

139. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Fourth day of May, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, William Hancock, of said District, hath deposited, in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Map, the title whereof is in the words following, that is to say: "Map of the Counties of St. Clair and Macomb, with part of Sanilac, Mich. By William Hancock." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

140. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 13th day of May, A. D. 1854, Edward Mason of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words following, that is to say: "The Potato Restored and the Rot Remedied. A Treatise on the true cause of the rot, and the best means of preventing it. Dedicated to the practical Farmers of the U. S. and British America. By Edward Mason. Price 25 cents." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

141. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 18th day of July A. D. 1854, Mahommah G. Baquaqua hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said court, the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words following, that is to say: "Biography of Mahommah G. Baquaqua, A native of Zoogoo, in the Interior of Africa. (A Convert to Christianity,) with a Description of that Part of the World;

including the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, their religious notions, form of government, Laws, appearance of the country, buildings, agriculture, manufactures, shepherds and herdsmen, domestic animals, Marriage ceremonials, funeral services, styles of dress, trade and commerce, mode of warfare, system of slavery, etc. etc. Mahommah's early life, his education, his capture and slavery in western Africa and Brazil, his escape to the United States, from thence to Hayti, (The city of Port Au Prince,) His reception by the Baptist Missionary there, the Rev. W. L. Judd; His conversion to Christianity, Baptism, and return to this country, his views, objects and aim. Written and revised from his own words, by Samuel Moore, Esq., Late Publisher of the North of England Shipping Gazette, author of several popular works, and editor of sundry reform papers. Detroit, Printed for the author, Mahommah Gardo Baquaqua, by Geo. E. Pomeroy & Co., Tribune Office, 1854." The right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

142. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the 25th day of July A. D. 1854, J. N. Chandler of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said court, the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, that is to say: "A Scientific Exposition of the Cause and Cure of the Potato Rot, by J. N. Chandler. Adrian Daily Watch-Tower Print, 1854." The right whereof he claims as Author and proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

143. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 30th day of August A. D. 1854, at Detroit in said District Wm. McEwan, Sen'r of Lower Saginaw in said District of Michigan, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Letter, the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "To the Religious Public. A Letter Incontrovertibly showing by a series of questions and answers, the impossibility of the Universe existing alone, and the Fallacy of its having existed from eternity. By Wm. McEwan. Arbitrary acts of the mind can have no influence on the nature of things Hume. [sic]" The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

144. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 6th day

of October A. D. 1854, Eleayar Morton of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words following, that is to say: "A Key to true happiness, being a Treatise showing the principal sources of happiness, and containing a system of Ways and Means for its attainment, contained in a series of letters from Eleayar Morton to his friend, Rev. A. M. Worden." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

145. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 14th day of October, A. D. 1854, T. P. Marsh of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Musical Composition, the title whereof is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "An Anthem for Christmas. Behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. Composed and arranged by L. P. Marsh." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

146. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 1st day of November, A. D. 1854; Charles E. Leonard hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words following, that is to say: "A Correct Business Directory. With a Descriptive Circular of the Principal Houses in the City of Detroit. By Charles E. Leonard." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

147. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this twenty-ninth day of November in the year of Our Lord, 1854, D. Walter Stone of said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of an Engraving, the title whereof is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Actual Measurement Transfer. By D. Walter Stone. Detroit, Michigan, 1854." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity, with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

148. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this ninth day

of January, A. D. 1855, John Farmer of said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Map, the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Map of Wayne County, Michigan. By John Farmer. Exhibiting the names of the original purchasers and the number of Acres in each tract excepting regular subdivisions of Perfect sections which contain 40, 80, 120, 160, 200, 240 or 280 &c. Acres as the case may be." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

149. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 20th day of January A. D. 1855, Louis Fasquelle of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Translation, Composition, Conversation: Napoleon, Par Alexandre Dumas. For the Use of Colleges and Schools, with conversational exercises, explanatory notes, and references to the New French Method, on the Plan of Fasquelle's Colloquial French Reader. By Louis Fasquelle, LL.D. The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

152. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Fourteenth day of February, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty five Edwin A. Wales of Detroit in said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Doesticks. Being the first of a new series of letters, hereafter to be published over the signature of Q. H. Philader Doesticks P. B." The right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

153. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 20th day of February A. D. 1855, E. Warner and Ed. J. Hulbert of said District have deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Map, the title of which is in the words or figures following, that is to say: "The Mineral District of Lake Superior, Michigan. Geological and Topographical Map, compiled and Drawn by John C. Booth & Ed. J. Hulbert, 1854. Showing accurately the relative position of the copper and iron mines. The Selections of Land made by the Sault Ste.

Marie Canal Co. The Swamp, or State Lands, and Individual Possessions. Topography reduced from the plats of U. S. Survey Geological Notes furnished by S. W. Hill. Engraved by I. H. Colton & Co., Map Publishers, William St. New York." The right whereof they claim as Proprietors in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

154. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this twenty-third day of February Anno Domini 1855, Robert F. Johnston of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book the title whereof is in the words following, that is to say: "Reminiscences of Kentucky Life." The right whereof he claims as Proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

155. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Eighteenth day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-five Barton S. Taylor, of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Frank Merriweather or Kindness its own Reward." The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

156. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Twentieth day of April, A. D. 1855, Joseph B. Mott, of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title whereof is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Mathematical Key. New Combinations in respect to the Binominal Theorem and Logarithms; and a new discovery of one general root theorem for the solution of equations of all degrees: The equation, $X-A$, or any similar one not excepted. By Joseph B. Mott. Designed for such as have first studied some simple work on Algebra, and desire to have a more perfect knowledge of that useful Branch of Mathematics. 1855." The right whereof he claims as Author and proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MICHIGAN
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, 1926

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 31, 1926.

To the Honorable Alexander J. Groesbeck,
Governor of Michigan:

In accord with Sec. 9 of Act No. 271, Public Acts of 1913,
we have the honor to submit to you herewith the fourteenth
annual report of the Michigan Historical Commission, cover-
ing the period from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1926.

Very respectfully yours,

William F. Murphy
William L. Clements
Claude H. Van Tyne
Augustus C. Carton
Clarence M. Burton
William L. Jenks

Following is the financial statement covering the fiscal year
July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1926:

Total amount of appropriation for fiscal year end-
ing June 30, 1926..... \$27,000.00

Expenditures from appropriation for fiscal year:

Personal Service \$13,045.35

Supplies and Contractual Service..... 7,595.18

Outlay for Equipment..... 800.27

Total Disbursements 21,440.80

Total Balance on hand June 30, 1926..... \$5,559.20

The Commission has held four meetings during the year, on
Jan. 8, April 9, July 10, and Oct. 8.

The activities of the Commission have included the publication of papers and documents, the collecting and disseminating of archival data, assistance to State departments, public libraries, clubs and patriotic organizations, and the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society.

During the calendar year the Commission has published:

Messages of the Governors of Michigan, Vol. II. This volume includes the messages from Governors Felch to Crapo inclusive, covering the years 1846-1869.

Michigan Under British Rule: Law and Law Courts: 1760-1796. The research for this volume was made by the Hon. William Renwick Riddell, Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and is the work of a thorough scholar. The materials are largely from the Archives of Canada at Ottawa, and of the Province of Ontario at Toronto.

State Control of Public Instruction in Michigan. Research for this publication was made by George L. Jackson, professor of the History of Education at the University of Michigan.

Michigan History Magazine for 1926, four numbers, the following articles:

Formative Influences in the Life of Henry Philip Tappan—
Charles M. Perry

Dr. Stoddard Recalls the Days of President Tappan—James
L. Smith

Little Journeys in Journalism: Michael J. Dee—George B.
Catlin

The Henry Ford Collection at Dearborn—H. M. Cordell

A Sixth Grade Project in Local History—Alice Wagenvoord
History of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs:

Preparatory Influences—Irma T. Jones

Optometry in Michigan—P. Scholler

Alexander MacGulpin, Fisherman-Philosopher—Ivan Swift

Pioneers! O Pioneers! (Poem)—Walt Whitman

Alpheus Felch: An Appreciation—Herbert Randall

(Continued) Little Journeys in Journalism: William M.
Hathaway—Arthur Scott White

- Reminiscences of the Early Michigan Bar—Joseph B. Moore
Dr. Tappan Comes to Michigan—Charles M. Perry
Senator Charles A. Loomis—William L. Jenks
(Continued) History of the Michigan State Federation of
Women's Clubs: Organization—Irma T. Jones
Chief Andrew Blackbird—Ivan Swift
Legend of the Trailing Arbutus—Charles E. Belknap
Recollections of Early Days at Mackinac—Grace F. Kane
What the Indians Knew About Manistique and Schoolcraft
County—William F. Gagnieur, S. J.
The "Hutchins" Map of Michigan—William L. Jenks
About Museums: More or Less—Marcella DeCou
(Continued) The Ford Historical Collections at Dearborn—
Henry A. Haigh
The Old Mottville Bridge—Dana P. Smith
Mackinackers—Ivan Swift
Stories of Saint Helena Island—Marion Morse Davis
The Newspaper Attack on Dr. Tappan—Charles M. Perry
(Continued) Little Journeys in Journalism: Wilbur F. Storey
—George B. Catlin
(Continued) History of the Michigan State Federation of
Women's Clubs: First Annual Convention—Irma T. Jones
Miss Ruth Hoppin, Educator—Sue I. Silliman
Governor John T. Rich—Joseph B. Moore
Coalition Legislature of 1891—Arthur S. White
(Continued) Some Interesting Things in the Ford Historical
Collections—Henry A. Haigh
The First St. Lawrence Deepening Scheme—George W. Brown
Fifty Years of Industrial Progress in Detroit—William
Stocking

In all, including minor items, the publications for 1926 number 2,200 pages.

The work in the national archives at Washington, which is being done jointly with the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, in listing all national documents relating to the history of Michigan and the middle

western states, has been concerned during 1926 with the General Land Office, Senate Files and Senate File Cases, and the War Department. Following is the list of documents to be added to those already given, published in the Michigan History Magazine annually beginning with the January number, 1919:

Department	Series	Date	Card No.	
Gen. Land Office	Misc. Letters	1867-1868	23960-24466	Scattered Nos.
Gen. Land Office	Congres'al Letters	1868-1887	2-2634	Scattered Nos.
Gen. Land Office	Town Site Papers	1889-1920	623-1103	Scattered Nos.
Gen. Land Office	Swamp Lands	1850-1876	1-3902	Scattered Nos.
Sen. File Cases	Misc. Letters	1843-1885	2538-8354	Scattered Nos.
War Dep't.	Letter Books	1800-1862	1-2736	Scattered Nos.

The Archives Division now has documents from the Governor's Office from 1812 to 1925 inclusive, the files for 1926 being retained as current files in the executive office. These files up to 1910 inclusive have been classified into series, divisions and subdivisions, and have been filed in standard fileboxes and folders in the order in which they are to remain. The executive documents for 1911 to 1925 inclusive are in the same files in which they were transferred to us, arranged on the shelves by years, easily accessible. The records from the Insurance Department, which were practically in bound form when they were turned over to us, have been arranged on the shelves in chronological and alphabetical order by series. A complete card index has been made for this series. The records for the Board of Auditors have been kept in the original files, arranged in such manner as to be readily referred to. The Pardon Board records are all in bound form and can be easily consulted.

Some 20,000 people have visited the exhibits in the State Pioneer Museum during 1926. New casing for some of the most valuable of these relics has been ordered and will be installed early in 1927. A complete list of donors and their gifts to the Museum since January 1926 will be published in a near number of the Michigan History Magazine.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE MICHIGAN PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ENROLLED SINCE JANUARY 1926

Alcona Co.

Women's Civic League, Harrisville

Allegan Co.

Heath, Mrs. D. A., Saugatuck

Saugatuck Woman's Club, Saugatuck

Alpena Co.

Canfield, Mr. I. S., Alpena

Wilkins, Mr. Arthur B., Alpena

Baraga Co.

Nelson, Elna E., Baraga

Bay Co.

Bay City Woman's Club, Essexville

Merriell, Frances H., Bay City

Wheeler, Mrs. C. J., Bay City

Berrien Co.

Harper, Georgia M., Galien

Calhoun Co.

Krenerick, Mrs. W. A., Albion

Russell, Mr. Chas. F., Battle Creek

Sweet, Mr. Harvey W., Albion

Cheboygan Co.

Shepherd, Mr. Frank, Cheboygan

Chippewa Co.

Hill, Mr. Norman H., Sault Ste. Marie

Clare Co.

Campbell, Miss Mae T., Farwell

Clare Study Club, Clare

Clinton Co.

Chapin, Mrs. M. A., Eagle

Thorne, Miss Violet Mae, Fowler

Delta Co.

Powers, Mr. Victor H., Escanaba

Dickinson Co.

Martin, Mrs. David W., Norway

Eaton Co.

Coppens, Mr. Neil F., Grand Ledge

Genesee Co.

Bailey, Mr. Louis J., Flint

Beach, Mrs. S. F., Fenton

Hillsdale Co.

Chase, Mr. Paul W., Hillsdale

Houghton Co.

Civic League, Hancock

Galbraith, Mr. William J., Calumet

Rupprecht, Mrs. C. H., Calumet

Sheldon, Eleanore, Hancock

Huron Co.

Cross, Mrs. Fred M., Bad Axe

Ingham Co.

Benjamin, Mr. Percy W., Lansing

Christian, Mrs. L. G., Lansing

Dudley, Mr. William C., Lansing

Goodhue, Miss Florence A., Lansing

Hammond, Mr. Charles F., Lansing

Herrmann, Mr. Henry R., Lansing

Jaeger, Mr. Carl C., Lansing

Knowledge Seekers' Club, Onondaga

Leavitt, Mrs. Tod J., Lansing

McAlvay, Mr. Carl E., Lansing

Richardson, Mr. Ard E., Lansing

Richardson, Mr. C. Carl, Lansing

Robinson, Mr. Charles S., East Lansing

Rulison, Dr. John G., Lansing

Simons, Rev. R. E., Webberville

Seger, Dr. Fred L., Lansing

Warner, Mr. Fred L., Lansing

Ward, Mr. William R., Lansing

Ionia Co.

Bissell, Mr. F. G., Pewamo

Iron Co.

DuBois, Mr. Milford, Stambaugh

Jackson Co.

Amaranth Club, Jackson

Eaton, Genevieve, Jackson

Towle, Mrs. Herbert C., Jackson

Kalamazoo Co.

Dibble, Mr. Charles L., Kalamazoo

Foard, Mr. James W., Kalamazoo

Jones, Mr. William O., Kalamazoo

Knauss, Mr. James O., Kalamazoo

Kent Co.

East Side Ladies' Literary Club, Grand Rapids

Jewell, Mr. Harry D., Grand Rapids

- McPherson, Mr. Charles M., Grand Rapids
- Mershon, Mrs. U. L., Grand Rapids
- Schurtz, Mr. Shelby B., Grand Rapids
- Sligh, Mr. Charles R., Grand Rapids
- Ward, Mr. Henry L., Grand Rapids
- Wells, Mrs. B. W., Grand Rapids
- West Side Ladies' Literary Club, Grand Rapids
- Lenawee Co.
 - Jewett, Mr. Henry R., Adrian
 - McFarland, Mrs. T. M., Adrian
 - Rathbun, Mr. G. A., Tecumseh
 - Ross, Mr. L. B., Onsted
 - Sheldon, Mr. William M., Adrian
- Manistee Co.
 - Clio Club, Onkama
 - Smith, Mr. R. W., Manistee
- Marquette Co.
 - Potter, Mr. W. T., Ishpeming
 - Sherman, Mr. James D., Marquette
 - Sundblad Bros., Ishpeming
 - Woman's Welfare Club, Marquette
- Menominee Co.
 - Trudell, Mr. F. J., Menominee
- Midland Co.
 - Monday Club, Midland
 - Ross, Mr. I. D., Midland
- Muskegon Co.
 - Haight, Mr. Louis P., Muskegon
 - Keating, Mrs. L. N., Muskegon
 - Stoddard, Dr. John P., Muskegon
 - White Lake Unity Club, Montague
- Oakland Co.
 - Campbell, Mrs. G. M., Pontiac
 - Rochester Woman's Club, Rochester
- Ottawa Co.
 - Viisscher, Mr. Raymond, Holland
- Saginaw Co.
 - Brady, Mr. Herr, Saginaw
 - Research Club, Saginaw
 - Weadock, Mr. Vincent, Saginaw
- Saint Joseph Co.
 - Kingsley, James R. & Julia P., Three Rivers
 - Poe, Mr. Ned G., Three Rivers

Sanilac Co.

McGill, Mrs. Hough, Marlette
Smith, Ardelia M., Croswell
The Atheneum, Lexington
Woman's Club, Deckerville

Schoolcraft Co.

Baldwin, Mr. Paul R., Manistique
Manistique Women's Club, Manistique
Moulton, Mr. H. B., Manistique

Tuscola Co.

Bearss, Miss Emma M., Cass City

Washtenaw Co.

Barnes, Mrs. Chester D., Ann Arbor
Cooley, Mrs. M. E., Ann Arbor
Guthe, Dr. Carl E., Ann Arbor
Johnson, Mrs. F. M., Ann Arbor

Wayne Co.

Brede, Mr. Karl A., Detroit
Burell, Mrs. R. B., Wyandotte
Carey, Mr. Archibald, Detroit
Fisher, Miss Grace B., Detroit
Flogaus, Mr. Howard A., Detroit
Guck, Mr. Arago F., Detroit
Harper, Mrs. George C., Northville
Hicks, Mrs. Marcella D., Detroit
Home Study Club, Detroit
Hutchinson, Mr. Albert C., Detroit
Jordan, Mr. John F., Detroit
Kamm, Mrs. Oliver, Grosse Pointe
Keydel, Miss Helen P., Detroit
Lee, Mr. Benedict H., Detroit
Limpert, Dr. Frank A., Detroit
Lowery, Dr. Percy C., Detroit
McGlogan, Mrs. Kate, Detroit
Montgomery, Mr. Ora A., Detroit
Moule, Mrs. Thomas D., Detroit
O'Brien, Mr. M. Herbert, Detroit
Paull, Mrs. Wm., Detroit
Perso, Mrs. Alfred J., Detroit
Prentis, Mr. William, Detroit
Redelsheimer, Mr. Max, Detroit
Smits, Mr. Lee J., Detroit
Therrien, Mrs. Charles, Detroit
Weekly Study Club, Detroit

Wiley, Mr. Merlin, Detroit
Woodward, Mrs. Maxwell W., Detroit
Wright, Mrs. M. T., Detroit

MEMBERS OUTSIDE OF STATE ADDED IN 1926

Comstock, Mr. Charles, Oshkosh, Wis.
Culver, Mr. Frank H., Chicago, Ill.
Edmonds, Adelaide Glyn, Sandwich, Ont., Canada
Felch, Mr. W. Farrand, Mount Gilead, Ohio
Felt, Mr. Dorr Eugene, Chicago, Ill.
Fisher, Mr. James, Toronto, Ont., Canada
Hearding, Mr. J. H., Duluth, Minn.
Miller, Gordon K., Vallejo, Calif.
Miller, Mr. Robert F., Newton Centre, Mass.
Munn, Mrs. Frank C., Denver, Colorado
Smith, Mr. E. J., Los Angeles, Calif.

NECROLOGY

Bane, William J., Detroit
Banks, Dr. S. Gertrude, Detroit
Fletcher, Mr. Leo B., Mendon
*Kane, Mrs. Edward Elmore, Detroit
McCutcheon, Mr. O. E., Idaho Falls, Idaho
Stevens, Mr. Sidney F., Grand Rapids

*Honorary member.

DONORS AND THEIR GIFTS TO THE PIONEER MUSEUM,
STATE OFFICE BUILDING, FROM JANUARY 1,
1926 TO DECEMBER 31, 1926

(List made by Mrs. M. B. Ferrey, Curator)

1. Allman, Jud (Lansing)—Spinning wheel boy.
2. Barnard, Harris (Lansing)—1 brick, 1 wooden pin, hand-made nails, taken from Christian Breisch Mill, corner Grand River Ave. (formerly Franklin) and Turner St., Lansing, when torn down in 1926. This mill was built in 1855. Addition built in 1878.
3. Baumgrass, Henry (Lansing)—Cuckoo Clock.
4. Bad Axe Woman's Club (Bad Axe)—Shot gun, over 100 years old, used in Blakely family for a great many years. This gun was used to shoot turkey in Wayne County in 1800.
5. Baird, John (Zilwaukee)—White deer taken from hunters; head light used for hunting deer at night.
6. Brown, Mrs. Henry S. (Lansing)—Silver tea set; tea pot; creamer; spoon holder.
7. Brunger, Mrs. Cora (Grand Ledge)—Apron, strips 4 inches wide, with points on the edges.
8. Cady, C. C. (Lansing)—Snuff box decorated in silver.
9. Carter, Mrs. John (St. Helens)—Photograph of Club House and resort.
10. Childs, Mrs. W. E. (Lansing)—Wreath of wall flowers, framed in bronze and gilt frame.
11. Chittego, Mrs. Murray (Grayling)—Indian photographs.
12. Christie, Joseph (Lansing)—Small aeroplane model.
13. Christopher, Clarence W. (Petoskey)—Metal powder flask; pistol.
14. Cochrane, Harvey C. (Lansing)—Copper warming pan; fine specimen of wood; pair snow shoes; bread tray.
15. Crittenden, Rev. Riley A. (Howell)—Old brace used by Noah Crittenden, 1710; lace cap, yellow with age, trimmed with black and lavender ribbon.
16. Deland, Charles (Jackson)—Plaster cast of the State seal, obtained by Mrs. James H. Campbell, Grand Rapids. Used at the World's Exhibition in Philadelphia, 1876. Framed in glass case; oil painting claimed to be that of John Norvel.
17. Edwards, Mrs. Mary (Lansing)—Wool yarn, spun about 1880 by the mother of the donor.

18. Esler, Mrs. Charles (Lansing)—Majolica oval dish with handle, yellow, red and green; wood inkstand, used by Major Moore, Grand Rapids.
19. Ferrey, Mrs. M. B. (Lansing)—Small shoe, Benington ware; photograph 9 inches high, three stars on side; pair wooden candlesticks, with brass tops.
20. Foote, L. S. (Saginaw)—Three facsimilies of Saginaw's First Bank Bills, 1837.
21. Galusha, G. H. (Lansing)—Sewing machine, used by Mrs. G. H. Galusha's grandmother, 1856.
22. Haight, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. (Lansing)—Wreath of buttons in walnut frame.
23. Halsey, L. (Lansing)—Japanese snuff box.
24. Hansen, Mr. (Grayling)—Picture of Old Chief Schoepnagung, last Chippewa Chief in Grayling.
25. Howell Delphian Chapter, D. A. R. (Howell)—Last photograph taken of Gov. Kinsley S. Bingham; 1 Pumice blotter and wafer box, used by Dr. Montgomery Mowry, 1848; medalion photo of Dr. Mowry.
26. Kies, Glenn S. (Lansing)—Platter.
27. LeBeau, Mrs. McCurdy (Lansing)—Pair white slippers worn at the wedding of Ray Potter's mother.
28. LaBounty, R. E. (Lansing)—*The Buffalo Review*, Oct. 30, 1901; knife used by P. E. McLacy in Utah, 1848; dagger worn by Spanish girl as an ornament in her hair, 1890; Remington revolver found at Chattanooga, 1864; stone from site of Custer's death, Little Big Horn, 1876; ox shoe found, 1834; medal, 1861-6.
29. Link, Roy (Lansing)—Button string, 7 feet long; contains over 500 buttons, no two alike.
30. McDonald, I. E. (Lansing)—Wool spinning wheel; reel and swift, used by Mrs. Janet McDonald in Allegan County, 1852-92.
31. Magoffin, Mrs. C. F. (Lansing)—White Wedgewood plate.
32. Mansfield, Mrs. Mary C. (Homer)—China teapot, mulberry pattern, cover marked, "Rhone Scenery, T. J. and J. Mayer"; vegetable dish; Prayer book, 1851; Dutch Bible, 1849; spectacles, hexagon shaped, silver frames; pewter lamp made in Germany about 1820, brought to United States in 1843; flax raised in Germany and brought to United States in 1875.
33. Mellon, Miss Marion L. and sister (Romeo)—79 choice Indian baskets, collected from all over the world.
34. Miller, Mrs. B. L. (Lansing)—Stein, blue, white letters, "Drink and be merry."

35. Moore, Judge Joseph B. (Lansing)—Photograph of Michigan's representatives at the St. Louis Exposition; chair used by the Alpha Kappa Phi Society at Hillsdale College.
36. Mumford, Mrs. Eben (Lansing)—Bottle, decoration light green.
37. Pierson, LeRoy (Lansing)—Body Armor; Glass canteen; Artillery fighting map; gas mask; Cartridge case, 250 M/M gun; potatoe masher grénade (dummy); machine gun, Austrian Schwarzlose, 8 M/M; cartridge case, 105 M/M Howitzer; machine gun, German Maxim anticraft M-1908-15; 1 folding cross-cut saw; tea can; coffee can; mess kit; 2 German eagles used on helmets as ornaments; belt buckle.
38. Riley, Mrs. Jerry (Lansing)—Doll cart used in 1878.
39. Saginaw Reading Circle (Saginaw)—Butter ladle used by the wife of Governor Jerome; framed photograph of Governor Jerome and brother.
40. Lazell, Mrs. H. B. (Lansing)—Bullet mold; waffle iron; china dish.
41. Schemaine, O. P. (Grayling)—Indian photographs.
42. Sears, Mrs. Sarah E. (Lansing)—T'in dish, scalloped gilt decorations, brought from Massachusetts by her mother in 1851; mortar and pestle.
43. Schoepnagung, Relatives of Chief (Grayling)—Dish used in family; basket made by tribe; photographs of family; basket.
44. Simons, Mrs. E. J. (Plymouth)—Button string, made by her mother in 1860.
45. Smith, Wm. D. H. (Lansing)—Irish china dish used for salt or sugar.
46. Thompson, Mrs. James (formerly of Evart)—Pen sketch of the log house moved from near Hersey to Evart. The log house is now used for the headquarters of the County Pioneer Society.
47. Wallace, W. J. (Lansing)—Metal ice pitcher made by Meriden Co., patented June 13, 1868.
48. Watkins, L. Whitney (Manchester)—Two large photographs of his father and mother.

HISTORICAL NOTES

MICHIGAN

O Michigan, I love thy fields,
Thy sylvan dells and crystal streams,
When Springtime zephyrs kiss the earth,
And Springtime sunlight softly gleams.

I love thy forests' sombre shade,
Thy fruited hills, thy fertile plains,
That yield so generously to man
Their glorious gift of fruits and grains.

* * *

I love thy far-flung coastal line,
That skirts thy wonderous inland seas,
Which, storm-swept, roll their mighty waves,
Or ripple to the gentler breeze.

I love Superior's rock-bound shore,
And all thy myriad lakes that rest
Aglitter in the morning's sun
Like jewels on a maiden's breast.

The sweet old songs of Southern lands
We've heard, it seems, since time began,
So here's the tribute of my heart
To thee—My Own Dear Michigan!

—From *Songs of the Southland and Other Poems*, by Will Prentis (Detroit).
Member Michigan Authors Association.

THE study and promotion of interest in the state's history lost a strong friend on Jan. 8, when Edmund W. Booth of Grand Rapids passed from this life. He was one of those rare men who combine the qualities of public spirit, generous help, and personal loyalty, who when they are stricken in death leave a place that seems momentarily impossible to fill.

From the Grand Rapids *Press* of that date is taken the following brief biographical sketch:

Edmund Wood Booth was a member of the well known Booth family of newspaper publishers who control eight of the afternoon journals of Michigan. He was born at St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 29, 1866, the son of Henry Wood Booth, journalist and author, and Clara Gagnier Booth.

After receiving a public school education in Canada Mr. Booth entered business in Detroit, but a marked liking for inspirational work with young men, an interest which distinguished his entire career, drew him at the age of 23 into the service of the Y. M. C. A. For 15 years he was connected with the association, first at Detroit and then in Albany, N. Y. From Albany Mr. Booth went to New York City as secretary for the association. During several years he acted as the promoting head of the New York Y. M. C. A.

When Mr. Booth left the Young Men's Christian Association service in 1906 and became editor-in-chief and manager of *The Grand Rapids Press* the paper was removing to its present quarters, where Mr. Booth was able to bring to fruition the experience and ideals growing out of his long service in the east. The newspaper plant was constructed upon new and modern lines and especial attention was given to the newsboys quarters, including a large auditorium, playroom, school room, and other provisions for health and welfare. These facilities Mr. Booth was able to put into use for a remarkable work among the newsboys, a high development of their interests along patriotic and other inspirational lines.

Of all Mr. Booth's helpful activities none gave him deeper satisfaction than the Happy Hour entertainments held on Sunday afternoons in the *Press* auditorium for the pleasure of the newsboys and their parents.

During his more than 20 years of management, the *Press* was brought from a comparatively small journal to one of the most successful and intensively circulated newspapers in the country. Mr. Booth's interests were particularly centered in the editorial development and policies of *The Press* and of the entire Booth syndicate and he personally directed the Washington and Lansing bureaus of the publications.

Mr. Booth was a member of a distinguished journalistic family. As vice-president of the Booth Publishing Co., of which Ralph H. Booth, a brother, is President, he was interested in these important Michigan papers: *The Grand Rapids Press*, *Saginaw News Courier*, *Flint Daily Journal*, *Jackson Citizen Patriot*, *Bay City Times Tribune*, *Ann Arbor Times News*, *Kalamazoo Gazette* and *Muskegon Chronicle*. His elder brother, George G. Booth, is part owner and president of the *Detroit News*.

Mr. Booth was one of the organizers of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and a charter member of that organization. His church affiliation was with Westminster Presbyterian. He was a member of the board of trustees of Butterworth hospital.

Mr. Booth was married in 1888 in Detroit to Miss Mollie Burgess Smith. Their children are Ted, Esther, Paul and Mrs. Prentice Slade.

The father, Henry Wood Booth, who was a strong figure in Michigan journalism, died March 17, 1925, at his home, Cranbrook, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., the present home of Mr. Booth's mother.

LEWIS W. STUART, veteran newspaperman and one of the ten founders of the Grand Rapids Historical Society, died Feb. 1, 1927 after a long illness.

Mr. Stuart was born near Waterloo, Quebec, Canada, Oct. 13, 1862, and came to Grand Rapids in 1869, receiving his education in the local public schools. From 1879 to 1883 he was an apprentice to the printer's trade and in 1884 he became office boy and reporter for the *Grand Rapids Times*. He later was associated with the *Evening Leader*, the *Grand Rapids Democrat*, the *Grand Rapids Herald*, of which he was managing editor, and on Jan. 1, 1910, he joined the editorial staff of *The Press*, acting as financial and business editor. He retired about two years ago because of failing health. He is survived

by the widow, three sons, one daughter, a brother, Archie Stuart, of Oakland, California, and two sisters.—*Associated Press Despatch.*

FROM Mr. James B. Mills, of the J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit, the Historical Commission has received a series of twenty clear photographs of the historical markers recently erected in Detroit, easily legible, and suitable for making zinc or copperplate reproductions. They can be loaned for a short time to anyone who wishes them for this purpose.

TWO letters, which dip into the correspondence of the Michigan Historical Commission, in one of its activities, are of special interest to educators:

Dr. Geo. N. Fuller, Sec'y
Michigan Historical Commission,
Lansing, Michigan.

My Dear Dr. Fuller:—As far as I know there is no connected historical account or record of the GRAND TRAVERSE COLLEGE, and of its successor, BENZONIA ACADEMY;

I believe that all of the official records are still in existence and there are some fragmentary sketches that might be collected.

The work of the school was suspended about seven years ago, after more than half a century of service which meant much to this portion of Michigan, and was a distinct asset to the state, and in no small way to the nation.

On one or two occasions when calling at your office, you have told me that there should be a history of the school prepared and published.

There are very few now living who have resided here during all of these years and it would be difficult to find any one willing to undertake the task of preparing such a history.

I have given the matter serious thought recently, and since you have expressed some interest in it yourself, I would be glad of your candid judgment of the matter.

Is it really desirable that such a history should be published?

If so, should it be a full narrative account, or a plain historical sketch as disclosed by the actual records?

Such a book or pamphlet would make little or no appeal to the reading public, but would be primarily for filing, in the state, and other libraries, therefore no income would accrue to cover expense of preparation and publication;

Are conditions such that the State would be justified in participating in these items?

My home has always been in Benzonia, and to some extent I have been identified with the work of the school.

I surely can make no claim for ability to prepare a suitable history of the school, but believe I must candidly say that if it is undertaken at all, it is pretty evident that no one else would give it serious consideration.

Would appreciate a reply at your early convenience, with any personal convictions you may have in the matter, and from the standpoint of your official position.

Yours very truly,

W. L. CASE.

December 21, 1926.

Mr. William L. Case,

Benzonia, Mich.

My Dear Mr. Case,—

I have your letter of Dec. 16, and I am firmly impressed with the need of a history of Grand Traverse College and Benzonia Academy. These institutions, forming a continuous educational policy for half a century in that region, represent beginnings which are certainly significant for the general history of that region.

There must be many alumni and former students still living, though probably widely scattered, and I presume we could get in touch with many of these and obtain data that might otherwise perish. At least they could add largely to the so-called "human interest" features of college days, which would help to illustrate the life of that early period.

I hope you will undertake this work, and we will do all we can to help you. That is what we are for, among other things. We will send out an S. O. S. through the Michigan History Magazine and the Michigan press, and see what we can raise.

I think we ought to gather all the data we can, and let this decide how we are to use it.

As to how we are to get it published, that is an easy one. Once we get a readable and interesting manuscript into existence it would be a bigger problem how to keep it from getting published.

With your permission, I am going to give this subject to the readers of the Magazine with the April issue, and I'll be surprised if we do not have a grist of mail about it a week after.

Very sincerely yours,

GNF/PA

G. N. FULLER.

"Now is the time for all good men and women to come to the aid of" Grand Traverse College and Benzonian Academy. Please let us hear from you.

A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS prize essay contest is being conducted by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, with which is connected such men as Edward W. Bok and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Needless to say, this has nothing to do with "Politics." The award is to be divided into two portions of \$25,000 each and presented to the young man and young woman of America, between the ages of 20 and 35, who writes the best article on "What Woodrow Wilson Means to Me." The secretary of this Foundation is Katherine C. Blackburn, who can be addressed at 17 East 42nd St., New York City.

The sole aim of this contest according to its proponents is to bring Woodrow Wilson's ideals before the young people of America. It is telling no secret, that Woodrow Wilson restated effectively for his generation the ideals of the American Revolution. He reaffirmed that belief in the common man and his ability to direct his own destiny which was the conviction back of the Declaration of Independence. And one would say that upon this proposition, men and women of all political creeds, that are safe for this Great Republic, may well unite.

THE origin of place names is of perennial interest. Thanks to the initial steps taken by former Governor Chase S. Osborn, the name of the city of Sault Ste. Marie may possibly

be changed from its present form to that which, while longer, is historically correct, Sault de Sainte Marie, referring, as is well known to the "leaping" of the waters of Lake Superior over their escarpment into the basin of Lake Huron through St. Mary's River.

Mr. Osborn has taken up the subject with Postmaster General New. The older name was borne by the town for some three centuries. The "de" was omitted in comparatively recent times, through the maneuver of a gentleman who, for political reasons, wished to seem "democratic," and succeeded. Some confusion now arises from the fact that there are two Sault Ste. Maries within about a mile of each other, one just across the river in Canada. It would seem that the name at least of the Michigan city ought to be preserved in its historically correct form, and the State Historical Society will perhaps wish to express an opinion at its meeting on Mackinac Island, July 28-29.

Dear Editor,

THROUGH you I wish to thank John Perry Pritchett and Miss Grace M. Guilford of Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota, for their contribution to the January number of the Michigan History Magazine, being the article, "The Copperheads in Democracy of the Civil War."

On this subject I have written page on page in correspondence and for amusement or recreation. But most of it by reason of the more absorbing topic of the world war, has been swept into oblivion, though some day the whirligig of time will doubtless create renewed interest.

These writers could hardly have hoped to find one reader who in age, education and association could verify and even expand this theme, for it is not given to many long past their four score years to still retain sight, hearing and memory quite unimpaired.

William V. Morrison's appeal to Democracy is as familiar to me as the English alphabet, in substance if not in detail,

for I read it when issued, heard it repeated by his cronies or political satellites, one of whom, A. P. Gardener, was my next door business neighbor, and another, Rev. A. J. Eldred, a Methodist Minister who was both my Pastor and next door house neighbor.

My first real personal acquaintance with Mr. Morrison began in 1861. When not yet quite of age, I located in Albion a drug and grocery store and continued it for six years.

Disqualified from military service I remained these six memorable years in the thick of the local political turmoil. It is true I have known Mr. Morrison by sight since my Albion College days of 1854 and by reputation through zealous intimate friends of his and dear relatives of mine and through my Father's estimate of him acquired when both were members of the Michigan State Constitutional Convention of 1850.

Of Mr. Morrison's personality, except his disloyalty, I never had other than most cordial kindly feelings. In all else he was modest and retiring in the extreme, cordial in his friendships beyond belief, and so far as I ever knew never allowed his political animosities to sway the social side of his life.

In business he was almost my one best customer and his two talented and lovely daughters my esteemed friends and daily patrons. Politically Wm. V. Morrison in Copperhead venom outrivalled Vallandigham and his compeers. He who would define and explain such a man's motive and character must indeed be an adept in the science of psychology and its kindred branches. Standing back of him and almost equally reticent stood his employer, the venerable Jesse Crowell, and his colleague, Rice. I knew them all and hundreds of others whose only bark was the echo of the wolf in hiding.

C. H. COMSTOCK,
786 Algamac Boul.
Oshkosh, Wis.

At the meeting of the Marquette County Historical Society held at the Peter White Public Library, Marquette, on January 11, Mr. T. M. Redmond, the Society's treasurer, reported the receipts during the preceding year to have been as follows:

From County	\$200.00
From Membership	216.00
From Life Membership	50.00
Cash in Bank, Dec. 31, 1926	45.17
<hr/>	
Total Receipts	\$511.17
The disbursements were as follows:	
For Books, Documents, etc.	\$347.60
For Binding	14.32
For Postage, Printing, Express	76.59
Miscellaneous	6.00
<hr/>	
Total Disbursements	\$444.51
Cash in Bank, Dec. 31, 1926, was	66.66
<hr/>	
	\$511.17

The Marquette County Board of Supervisors has made an appropriation of \$200 for the work of the Society which will become available this month.

Mr. P. W. Phelps, the Recording-Secretary reported receipts during the year of \$261 from 157 members of the Society.

Miss Olive Pendill, the Curator, reported additions to the library of the Society as follows during the year 1926:

Books	80
Pamphlets	40
Manuscripts	4
Maps, Charts	3
Periodicals	1

Since 1917, the Curator reported additions to the Society museum in total amount as follows:

Museum: Articles numbering 503

In addition the Longyear Collection comprised,

Museum: Collections of coins, currency, Indian implements, rocks, tokens, war-time buttons and posters.

Photographs1038

Photographic plates... 297

Slides 30

In this collection there are also,

Books 43

Pamphlets 40

Manuscripts 539

Maps 80

Periodicals 2

Newspapers 10

Outside of the Longyear Collection the Marquette County Historical Society library has, during the past ten years, made the following acquisitions:

Books, 576; Pamphlets, 503; Manuscripts, 747; Maps, 91; Periodicals, 20; Newspapers, 62.

In August 1926 the Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Company requested the cooperation of the Marquette County Historical Society in providing books, reports of mining companies, etc., from its collection, not obtainable elsewhere, to assist the Company in the promotion of the Geological Survey of its properties. Some 90 separate items from the collection of the Society were sent to Calumet in response to this request and, after being used for the purpose indicated were carefully returned to Marquette.

Quite recently the Business Historical Society with headquarters at Boston, Mass., has sought to enter into a cooperative arrangement with the Marquette County Historical Society for the purpose of effecting an exchange of surplus library material—particularly reports of mining companies.

During the past year much attention has been given to the cataloging and filing of the collections of the Society.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year will be as follows: Dr. T. A. Felch, President; Mr. H. A. Clark, 1st Vice-President; Mr. J. E. Jopling, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. Carroll Paul, 3rd Vice-President; L. A. Chase, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Priscilla Densmore, Recording Secretary; Mr. T. M. Redmond, Treasurer; Miss Olive Pendill, Curator.

ON January 13 was held the annual meeting of the Detroit Historical Society, when Joseph B. Mills, Director of Publicity for the J. L. Hudson Company spoke on "Plans of one business house in connection with Detroit history." On Jan. 17 the evening was given over to Fr. Gabriel Richard, pioneer priest of Detroit and founder of Michigan's first newspaper; the speakers being the Rev. George Pare and Rev. Edward J. Hickey, Jr., of the Sacred Heart Seminary. March 17 the topic was "Pioneer Schools in the Old Northwest," presented by Arthur Dondineau, Associate Dean, Dep't of Supervision, Detroit Teachers College. On April 8 will be held the annual dinner of the Society commemorating the settlement of the Old Northwest (April 7, 1788). Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins, D. D. is scheduled as the principal speaker.

A NEW historical venture, but a very auspicious one from a practical viewpoint, is the Business Historical Society, with which are connected names well known to the professional historian, among them Edwin F. Gay, of the Harvard faculty, who can be addressed at Cambridge, Mass. This Society is based upon the idea that historical research is daily becoming more important in the transaction of business. It will be the business of this Society to accumulate historical business data and to develop the most efficient facilities for preserving and collecting such material. Membership is open to all persons desiring to avail themselves of the service.

QUESTION: Is the woman mentioned in the following, the fur-trader Mme. La Framboise? The passage is in Margaret Fuller's *Summer on the Lakes in 1843*, p. 250: "The house where we lived belonged to the widow of a French trader, an Indian by birth, and wearing the dress of her country. She spoke French fluently, and was very ladylike in her manners. She is a great character among them. They were all the time coming to pay her homage, or to get her aid and advice; for she is, I am told, a shrewd woman of business. My companion carried about her sketch-book with her, and the Indians were interested when they saw her using her pencil, though less so than about the sunshade. This lady of the tribe wanted to borrow the sketches of the beach, with its lodges and wild groups, 'to show to the *savages*', she said."

WEDNESDAY evening, December 22, 1926, the Chippewa Historical Society held an open meeting at the Probate Court room in the Court House, in Sault Ste. Marie, for the purpose of observing the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of Chippewa County.

Judge Charles H. Chapman, president of the Society, presided, and addresses were made by Stanley Newton, Dr. Karl Christofferson and Judge Chapman gave the principal paper, a copy of which I am herewith enclosing. A resolution was adopted extending greetings to the Chippewa Historical Society to be presented at its meetings December 22, 2026, and at the passing of each century thereafter.

THE man who appears as "Madison", on p. 145 of the January 1927 Magazine, should be "Matteson", an editorial writer "who possessed a vocabulary of vituperative language unsurpassed", according to Mr. Frank Culver, 5 N. LaSalle St., Chicago.

“DETROIT was a haven for persecuted loyalists,” says William Renwick Riddell, Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, in a communication to the Editor.

“That Detroit as a whole remained loyal to the Crown during the American Revolution was most natural. Michigan had no legislature to be interfered with and was not taxed. That it was a haven for Loyalists is well known. In 5 Pennsylvania Archives, Philadelphia, 1853, p. 402, a state publication of great value, will be found copied the following Proclamation which speaks for itself:

Detroit, 24th June, 1777.

By virtue of the power and authority to me given by his Excellency Sr. Guy Carlton, Knight of the Bath, Governor of the province of Quebec, General and Commander in chief, &c., &c., &c.

I assure all such as are inclined to withdraw themselves from the Tyranny and oppression of the rebel committees and take refuge in this Settlement or any of the posts commanded by His Majesty's Officers shall be humanely treated, shall be lodged and victualled and such as are off. in arms and shall use them in defense of his majesty against rebels and Traitors till the extinction of this rebellion, shall receive pay adequate to their former stations in the rebel service, and all common men who shall serve during that period shall receive his majesty's bounty of two hundred acres of Land.

Given under my hand and seal

HENRY HAMILTON [SEAL]
Lieut. Govs Superintendent.

M. M. QUAIFE writes in the *Burton Historical Leaflet* for January about “Detroit and Early Chicago.”

“Chicago and Detroit are respectively the second and fourth cities of North America”, he says, “and the probability is strong that before many years their ranking will be second and third. Detroit is much the older city of the two, and historically their relation is that of mother and daughter. About three-quarters of a century ago, Chicago began to outstrip Detroit in population and commercial importance, a development which made her the wonder-city of the age; but for gen-

erations before this growth began Detroit was the principal commercial and financial center of the West, and from here chiefly proceeded the men and the forces responsible for the founding and the early growth of Chicago. To trace in some detail their story is the purpose of the present paper."

This Leaflet is one of a series published bi-monthly by the Detroit Public Library, and copies can be obtained from the Library on request.

THE Chippewa Historical Society has initiated an attempt, since entered into by several local societies and organizations around the Soo, to get the names of Mud Lake and Hay Lake changed to "something more appropriate and euphonious."

It was the general feeling of these organizations that the historical importance, beauty and commercial value of the two lakes entitled them to more consideration. Petition has been made to the Federal government for a change of name, and several persons have suggested that Mud Lake be called "Munoskong," a name which already belongs to the big bay that opens into it near the southern boundary.

In the interest of convenience as well as of beauty Michigan needs to rename its thousands of inland lakes. There are at least 20 Long Lakes in Michigan; as many more Crooked Lakes; a dozen Round Lakes; 10 or 15 Pickerel Lakes; a spangle of Mud Lakes, and several each of Blue Gill, Bass, Perch, Bullhead, Crystal, Silver, Indian, Rice, Green, Pine and Grass Lakes. More and more we are coming to realize the value to Michigan of its great numbers of inland lakes, and it would emphasize that value to give fitting names suggestive of their history and beauty. Here is a very practical thing for county historical societies to consider.

AMONG THE BOOKS

THE LIFE AND PAPERS OF FREDERICK BATES. Edited by Thomas Maitland Marshall, Ph. D., Secretary of the Missouri Historical Society, and Professor of History in Washington University. Published by the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo., 1926. Two volumes, pp. 346 and 343.

Michigan's interest in Frederick Bates lies in the fact that he was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan. This position he occupied in 1805-8. He was a Virginian by birth, son of a Quaker, and one of a family of twelve children. In early life he saw service in the infant Army of the young Republic, and it was in that service that he came to Detroit. Jefferson and Madison were both friends of his father's family through whom he obtained promotion. Later in life he was Secretary of the Territory of Louisiana, then a vast area, and was located at St. Louis, hence becoming later of interest to Missouri people. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the admission of Missouri to the Union as a state put an end to his tenure of that office, but in 1824 he was elected the second governor of Missouri. He died in 1825. His younger brother, Edward Bates, was Secretary of the Interior under President Lincoln.

The papers contained in these two handsome volumes number some 1500, largely from the archives of the Missouri Historical Society, where they were deposited by Miss Lucia Lee Bates of Ironton, Mo., a granddaughter of Frederick Bates. A number were furnished by the Burton Collection in the Detroit Public Library. In selecting for publication, the editor has confined himself quite strictly to those papers which relate to the public life of Frederick Bates and the history of his period. The papers are of special value to students of frontier conditions in that day.

Of special interest to Michigan people will be the portion devoted to "The Detroit Period," pp. 43-88. The work is prefaced by an extended biographical sketch.

A DOCTOR'S MEMORIES. By Victor C. Vaughan. Illustrated. Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, 1926, pp. 472. Price \$5.00.

Few books tell a more interesting story of a contemporary American than "A Doctor's Memories" and few men have tasted a more rich and varied life than Victor C. Vaughan. How would you like to be born in rural Missouri, of sturdy stock, build a great medical center in the Middle West and act as its dean for thirty years, be an inspiring

teacher and distinguished investigator, a pioneer in the development of public health, a soldier of high rank in two wars, travel far and wide to exchange views with scientists abroad, and on reaching your seventy-fifth birthday, publish a book which tells in a flowing and delightful manner a unified story of all these experiences? Such is the stuff this book is made of.

Victor Vaughan was born on October 27, 1851, on a farm near Mount Airy, Randolph County, Missouri. His mother was of French Huguenot stock while his father was of Welsh stock. "Plain people," his ancestry was, "honest according to the standards of its several generations and rebellious to dictation from others in religion, morals and politics." He was ten years old at the outbreak of the Civil War. His father became a member of the local militia, commanded by his grandfather. He gives a picture of the hardships this war brought on his family and on other Southern sympathizers at that time. It is a vivid picture, and in spite of these hardships, light and pleasant.

Like many another great man, Victor was apparently a poor student at first. He entered Central College at Fayette, Missouri, when sixteen years old but he "did not do well," and withdrew at the end of the first semester. Nevertheless, this college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1910, forty-three years after his matriculation. At seventeen he entered Mount Pleasant College where his success as a student was far more pronounced and where he began to teach chemistry in his senior year. In 1874 he came to the University of Michigan to undertake graduate studies in chemistry. It was at this school that his career began, first as a teacher of chemistry and later as dean of the medical school.

In his early career at the University an incident occurred which throws some light on his character. Dean Palmer of the Medical School came to him agitated with the fact that the charge of atheism was brought against him before the Board of Regents. "Tell the Board," he said, "I decline to make a confession of faith to them. The position concerns the teaching of science and has no relation to religious belief." After a little thought, the Dean replied: "You are right, and I will stand by you"—and he kept his word.

It was just about this time—in 1877—that Dr. Vaughan did "the best and wisest thing in his life." The charming young lady was Dora Catherine Taylor with whom he had made mud-pies in childhood. Happily, she is still his helpmate.

Those who are interested in the development of medical education in this country will find in this volume a wealth of historical material. Dr. Vaughan blazed the trail of scientific medicine in America and under his leadership the University of Michigan Medical School became a great medical center from which other medical schools drew

ideas as well as men. Dr. Vaughan modestly claims that his important work at the Medical School was "the assembling of a great medical faculty," which is indeed quite a distinction since it takes a man of extraordinary ability to accomplish such a feat. Two outstanding requirements he presents in his choice of professors. 1. "The chosen man must be broadly educated and highly cultured" so that he could introduce him to colleagues in other departments of learning in the University without shame. 2. "The chosen man must be a productive scholar" in his special field.

Dr. Vaughan as professor of physiological chemistry fully conformed with the requirements of Dean Vaughan, for he was a man of broad scholarship, an inspiring teacher and a productive investigator. Among his pupils are such men as John J. Abel, F. G. Novy, Moses Gomberg, D. D. Van Slyke and Frank Mall—all of international reputation as teachers and scientists. But his activities were not limited to Ann Arbor. Everywhere he was sought as a medical expert, especially in sanitation, toxicology and epidemiology. This kept him constantly in touch with leaders in medical science the world over. Indeed, few men have known such fine and extensive associations and friendships both in this country and abroad.

His reminiscences of the Spanish American War form a story of great dramatic intensity. After tasting many hardships of warfare on the battle field he ended by contracting yellow fever which nearly cost him his life. When the Great War came, his five sons enlisted with him. Four returned. With his expert medical knowledge he was able to render important service to the country. And to this day, as chairman of the division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council, he is devoting his life to the advancement of scientific medicine.

"A Doctor's Memories" is one of those rare books which takes hold of you as soon as you take hold of it, and you are a restless person until you have read the last sentence of the last chapter. Each of the fifteen chapters of which the book consists overflows with incidents of human value and interest, sprinkled everywhere with delightful anecdotes and with touches of sound philosophy. It is a great biography. Dr. Vaughan was blessed with a fine combination of intelligence and idealism, of leadership and vision and he has used these freely in the service of his fellow men. His life has been truly rich—not in wealth, but in those things which give true and lasting delight. And his "Memories" picture those things in a flowing and charming style.—Reviewed by Dr. R. L. Kahn, Michigan State Dept. of Health.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER, 1763-1893. By Frederick L. Paxson, Professor of History in the University of Wisconsin; author of *The New Nation*, and *Recent History of the United States*. Houghton Mifflin Co., N. Y., 1924.

In this synthesis Prof. Paxson attempts to show the proportions of the whole story of our westward expansion, "in the firm conviction that the frontier with its continuous influence is the most American thing in all America," and in this task he has spared himself no toil of research to justify this conviction to the mind of professional scholarship. Michigan readers will be specially interested in his discussion of Michigan's struggle for statehood, in the chapter on "The Border States: Michigan and Arkansas." Concluding his work he says,

"With forty-eight States participating in the Union, the task was complete, and all of the main body of American territory had fulfilled that part of its destiny which had to do with the reclaiming of successive frontiers, and the erection thereon of self-governing States, autonomous yet integrally a part of their imperial system. The frontier had disappeared, and with it had been removed by the time the work was done, that special influence that has made American history unique.

"There was still no cessation in the steady pressure of the newer West upon the Nation. With the admission of the Omnibus States the open frontier came substantially to an end, but the newest members of the Union were alive with complaints, and their younger associates were in fullest sympathy with them. The United States had yet to meet the attack of the Populists, the Progressives, and the various Farmer-Labor combinations. But the distinctive frontier influence was undergoing transmutation into agrarian influence, and the struggle was henceforth to be less a contest between the older sections and the young, and more a struggle of the agricultural elements of society against the industrial. The first century of American independence was dominated by the influence of the frontier; its second seems likely to be shaped by industry and the pressure of the outside world."

The volume is published both in a handsome library edition (\$6) and a student's edition (\$2.75), and is provided with the usual scholarly apparatus, including an unusually thoughtful and detailed index by a master of that craft, Mr. David M. Matteson.

OLD GRAND RAPIDS. By George E. Fitch. Published privately at Grand Rapids, 1925.

A folio of rare pictures of early Grand Rapids. In his foreword

Mr. Fitch lets us glimpse his experiences collecting these old-fashioned prints and daguerreotypes, some of which he procured from distant states. Photography was unknown in the Valley City until the place had been the home of white settlers for a score of years; the earliest street scene, taken with a glass plate and paper print, was in 1857. Disastrous fires between 1868 and 1873 burned much of the downtown section, and as many of the old scenes were never photographed they are permanently lost to history. We are fortunate in having this labor of love performed which Mr. Fitch so unremittingly set himself to do, in gathering from nooks and corners hither and yon what available pictures of those old days chanced still to be in existence. These views are arranged as nearly as possible as one might see them in a ramble about the old town; but Mr. Fitch kindly invites anyone who gets lost on the circuit, to telephone him, and he promises to be prompt to the rescue.

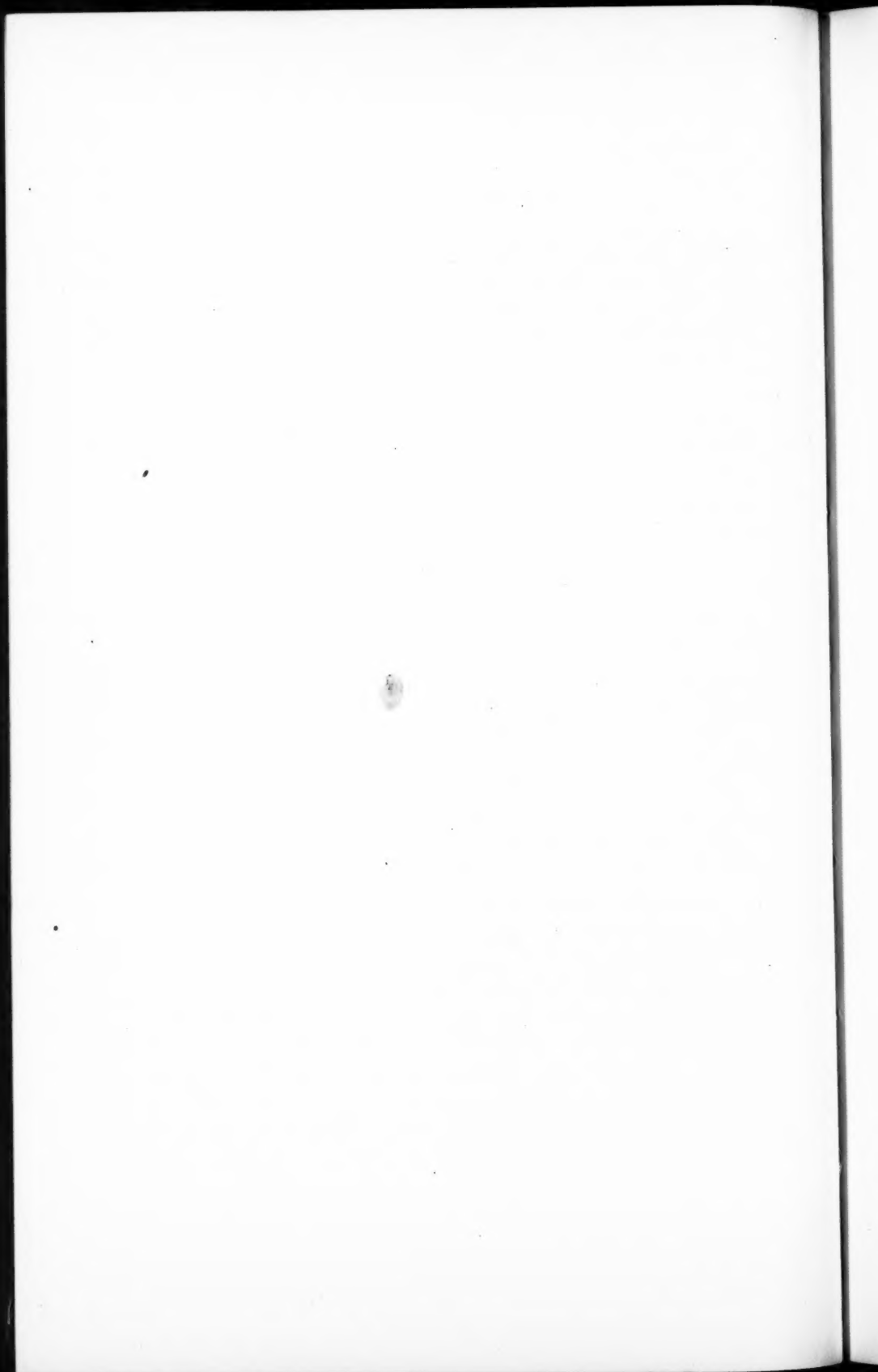
LIBRARIES IN MICHIGAN: AN HISTORICAL SKETCH. By G. M. Walton. Published by the Michigan State Library, Lansing, 1926, pp. 72.

Ten chapters and fifteen plates form this story of great interest by the librarian of the State Normal College at Ypsilanti, Miss Walton, who needs no introduction to Michigan people. All interested in library work,—and what intelligent citizen is not?—will welcome this little pamphlet which so neatly fills the proverbial "long felt want." Early days, township libraries, Ladies' libraries, association and subscription libraries, public libraries, the Michigan Library Association, the State Library, the Library Commission, special libraries, college libraries, Normal libraries, and the library of the University of Michigan, are topics covered.

The occasion of this publication was the recent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the American Library Association. The local libraries throughout Michigan co-operated to furnish the data, and the original manuscripts which of course go into detail relative to the libraries considered are now on file in the State Library at Lansing.

It is almost inconceivable that some Michigan libraries did not respond to the repeated requests for information about their history and work, but it is said that some did not respond, and of course they are not included in the present little volume. These libraries ought now to respond, not only as a matter of public spirit, but of self-preservation as to their institutional past, and place their data with this manuscript collection, for use by the historian who some day will wish to write a thorough and comprehensive history of Michigan's library work.

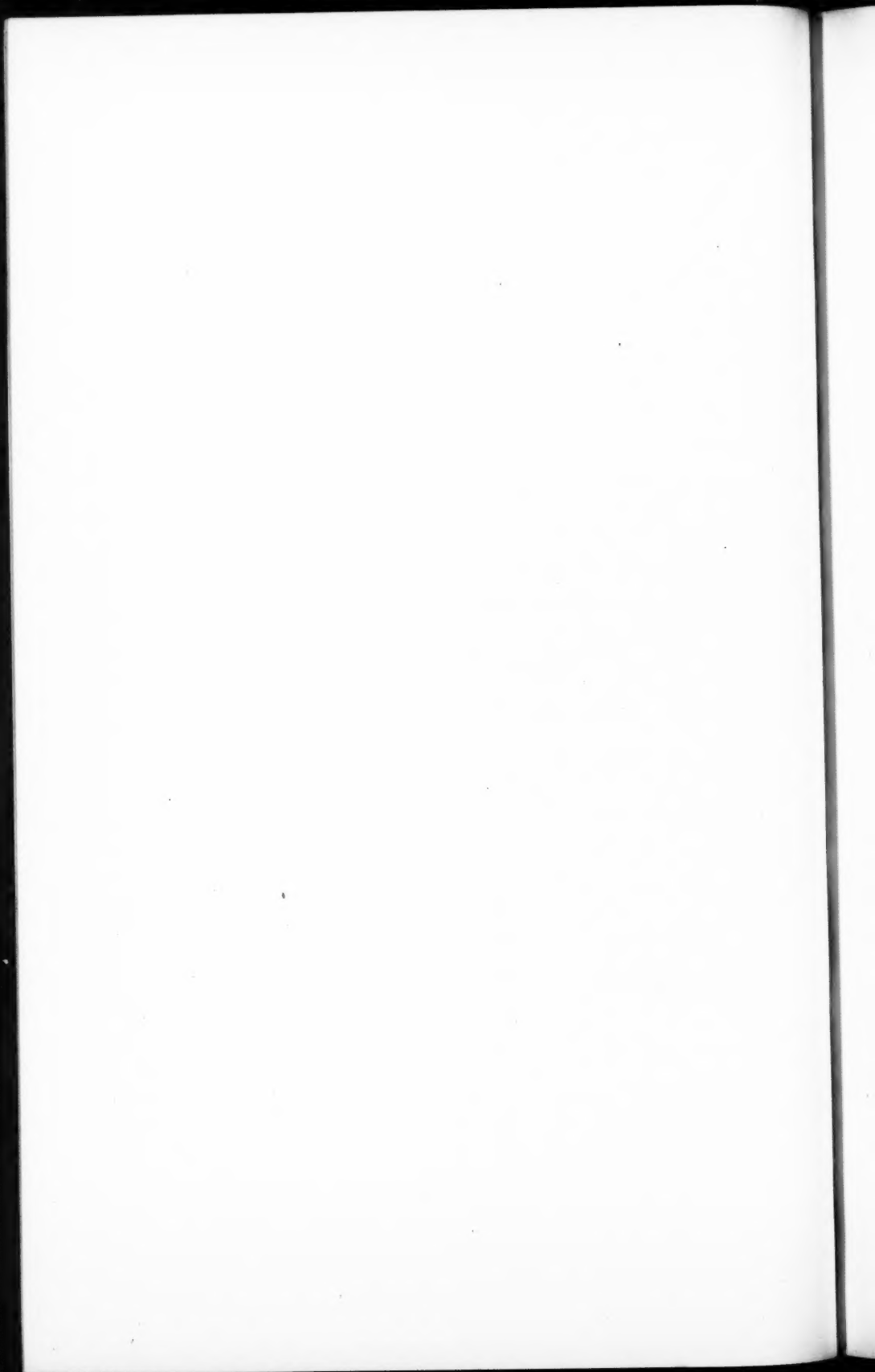
PIONEER HISTORY OF HURON COUNTY, MICHIGAN, a neat little pamphlet of 100 pages, has been published by the Huron County Pioneer and Historical Society. The author is Mrs. Florence McKinnon Gwinn, whose home is at Pigeon. Mrs. Gwinn has for many years been the efficient secretary of the Society.



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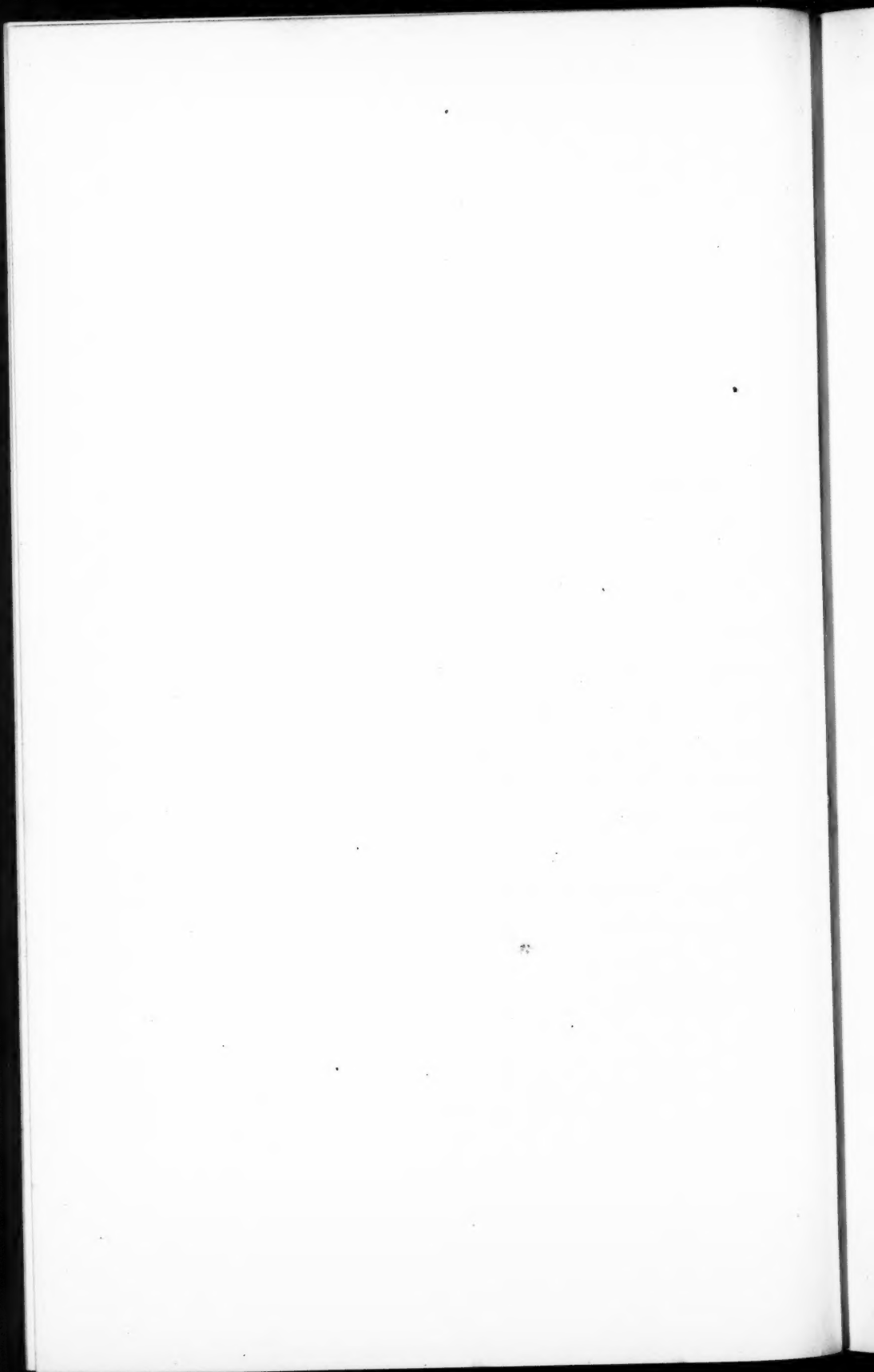
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GEORGE N. FULLER, *Editor*



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The Trail Road
The road that goes to my home
Is my road and my care ✕
And they who take a new road
Have not my hearth to share.

I know its long and short faults
And other faults as dear-∞-
And variant and hazardous -
To fit a man's career. ✕.~.~.~

It winds across the mill-creek
And up the Wasson Hill ✕
And after earnest rain falls
It has a wash to fill. -∞-→

A wall is laid to old walls ✕
To hold the Hurdle Bend.
And on the Devil's Elbow ✕~
The god of carts defend!

But half the good of my road
Is more than half we see ✕ ✕
And Indians and old men
And Ghosts of men agree -

The road that leads the trail way
Is something to remind ∞-✕
And they who travel straight roads
Will leave their roads behind.